THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—WISE.

VOLUME X.] CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 3, 1839. [NUMBER 2.

...Proprietors, Proprietor and Publisher.

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AGENTS
...B. W. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
...W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.
...W. Allison, Concord, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.				
Sunday,	6 165 45						
Monday,	6 175 47						
Tuesday,	6 185 46		*Fire Guarder*, 1838.				
Wednesday,	6 195 45		New	7	5	2	forenoon.
Thursday,	6 205 43		First	15	1	48	afternoon.
Friday,	6 215 42		Full	22	11	21	forenoon.
Saturday,	6 225 41		Last	29	2	43	morning.

ORIGINAL HYMN.

...

SILK CULTURE.

From the Journal of the American Silk Society.

SILK CULTURE.—THE PAST AND PRESENT.

'If the business of silk making be practicable in this country, why have all our attempts to introduce it heretofore failed?'

The above is the essential oil of all the arguments used by the very few opponents of the silk cause in this country; and we design answering the question with such facts and arguments as will, we hope, convince all persons that the failure of the silk business heretofore, is fairly attributable to other causes than its impracticability or unprofitableness.

The grand cause of all failures heretofore, was the want of a judicious provision of mulberry trees, before attempting to feed worms. We have always heretofore begun at the wrong end of the business. We have procured a supply of eggs, hatched worms, and erected filatures, before we planted mulberry trees, depending upon the native mulberry of the wild woods for a supply of food for the worms; and the consequence was, as might well have been expected, a complete and entire failure. In 1770, when a society was formed in Philadelphia, composed of *three hundred and forty five* of the most respectable gentlemen of that city, with the governor (John Penn,) at their head, the first thing they did was to publish 'Directions for the breeding and management of Silk Worms;' and the next thing was the erection of a filature for reeling silk. From all we can learn, they expected to depend upon the wild woods for the supply of mulberry leaves. It is true, they published a letter from Dr. Franklin, in which he urges them to encourage the planting of mulberry trees. 'If,' says the Doctor, 'some provision were made by the Assembly, for promoting the growth of mulberry trees in all parts of the province, the culture of silk might afterwards follow easily; for the great discouragement to the breeding worms at first, is the difficulty of getting leaves, and the being obliged to go far for them.' To this sentence of true Franklin common sense, the society appended the following note: 'It was thought that the intention would be more effectually answered by giving the premiums and bounties on the silk raised, than on the trees planted; for the experience of a neighbouring government shows, that a bounty on mulberry trees, though it may make people plant, yet it does not necessarily follow, that because they have trees, they will raise silk worms.' Now a greater blunder than is set forth in this note was never made; and the experience of the very 'neighbouring government,' (Connecticut,) to this day bears testimony to the wisdom of the policy, that first encouraged the planting of mulberry trees. For a few years the people of Pennsylvania struggled along, making a few pounds of silk from leaves, gathered from the forests at a cost of labor and expense greater than the gross proceeds of the sales of the silk produced. Some few planted mulberry trees; but too few in number for any profitable purpose; and when the revolution broke out, the silk business was abandoned and forgotten. But in this 'neighboring government,' (Connecticut,) where the planting of trees was encouraged by bounties and premiums, the silk business was never abandoned. Though the bounties gave our forefathers enough to do in the tented field, their wives and daughters still kept the industrious insect at work; for the means were scanty, and the feeding of the worms generally followed. But even in Connecticut there were not a sufficiency of mulberry orchards planted to make the business much of a public interest, and it was pursued as a domestic branch of household economy, and on the simplest and rudest principles. Even in this way, however, it was a very profitable adjunct of domestic economy, adding to the family income an hundred dollars or so annually, without increasing the expenses at all. In Georgia, it was managed somewhat differently. A few mulberry orchards were planted; but the population was so scarce, and the difficulty of procuring hands so great, that the business was abandoned after a few years. The same causes produced the same effects in all subsequent attempts, and particularly in that of 1826 to 1832.—The writer of this was in the heat of the battle of that period, even in the front rank though a private 'in the line.' We fought hard to get the people to plant mulberry trees. The first sentences that the writer of this ever published on the subject, was this:—'The first object of attention to a person contemplating the culture of silk is, to secure an abundant and convenient supply of mulberry leaves, without which he, of course, can do nothing.' But all was of no avail. People were continually sending to the writer for silk worm eggs—not for mulberry trees; sometimes, it is true, they would send to him for five dollars worth of silk worm eggs, and as many mulberry seed as would feed the silk worms produced by the eggs! But the idea that they must first plant mulberry orchards and by that means secure an abundant and convenient supply of mulberry leaves, could not be impressed upon their minds. The people of the United States are a thorough go-a-head people; but, unfortunately, they do not adopt the whole of the excellent precept of our old and eccentric friend, David Crockett—they do not 'first see they are right,—THEN go a head; but they go a head *first* and then, after experiencing all sorts of disappointment, look about to see if they are right!' Heretofore, we have begun to raise worms first, before we had leaves to feed them; now we are raising TREES first—we are beginning RIGHT, and the result will be, we shall certainly 'go a-head' in the silk business.

We are continually asked, 'is not the present trade in morus multicaulis trees a mere speculation? Will not those engaged in it, both as buyers and sellers, back out, as soon as they have made all they can with their trees?'

Whatever the motives of the dealers in trees may be, matters not; we know that the effect of their operations will be to plant mulberry orchards all over the country, and that is all we care for. If they can contrive to make fortunes out of so great a good conferred upon the country, all the better for them. All we certainly know is, that heretofore we could not enlist the money interest in the silk business; we therefore had no mulberry orchards planted, and the consequence was FAILURE; now we have the money interest deeply involved in the business, mulberry orchards are in progress all over the country, and success to the silk business is certain; because MONEY is the great motive power of human enterprise. Whatever may be the result of the trade in trees, whether failure or fortune attend it with each individual, matters not to the cause at all—the money each person has ventured will have produced its quota of trees in the country, and the trees will be here ready to furnish food for the silk worms. Not a single tree that is produced will be annihilated; not a single tree can be appropriated to any other purpose; if traders in the tree fail, and become bankrupt, and their stock of trees be sold for the benefit of creditors, the trees will remain in the country, and silk will be made from them, and the country will be enriched by them. So, whether the trade in trees be or be not a matter of mere speculation, and whether the present dealers back out or not, is of no consequence to the GREAT CAUSE.

'But,' say some cavillers, 'you are doing nothing but raising and selling trees; we want to see you making silk, if you can.'

This is the effervescence of the go-ahead spirit of the people noticed above. They cannot wait for the end, as in the natural progress of things, but must have the effect before the cause be fairly in operation. The only obstacle the writer of these communications fears at this time, as likely to impede the silk business, is the beginning to make silk too soon. This country is not supplied with mulberry trees—not an hundredth part of the number wanted to supply the country will be produced this year. The consequences will be, the prices of trees will induce people to sell, and thus to defer planting permanent orchards. Hence, all the worms raised this year, or the major part at least, must be fed on the native mulberry from the woods at a cost more than equal to the value of the silk produced. This will, or at least may serve to disappoint many, and to disgust others. But when the country shall be well supplied with trees, and the price of them consequently reduced so that there will be no object in selling, then may the culture of silk be expected to 'go ahead.' In another paper, however, in the present number, we have made a condensed statement of the cocooneries now feeding in many parts of the country. The facts set forth, we feel assured, will satisfy any reasonable person that we are making silk even now, to an extent that very few have heretofore supposed possible.

Another reason why we can succeed, though our predecessors failed, and one, too, greater than all others, is to be found in the advantages we possess in the morus multicaulis. They had not this invaluable tree. They were obliged to wait five to eight years for their white mulberry trees to grow large enough to afford leaves for

their worms. It is not too much to be wondered at that our peculiar people were discouraged by the very distant prospect this afforded them of profit. We can plant our morus multicaulis from one year and make more silk from an acre of them the next, than can generally be made from an acre of white mulberry trees eight years old. Besides, it is less labour and expense to produce ten acres of morus multicaulis trees than one of white mulberry. These facts, which every one acquainted with the business knows full well, have caused trees to bear comparatively and apparently very high prices. A tree costs any one dollar; well, the purchaser cuts it up, and in six months he will have at least ten and not improbably thirty trees, equal every way to the one he had purchased. Thus for one dollar, and not two hours labour, he has obtained, say fifteen first rate trees. Now apply the same test to the white mulberry, the tree used in Europe for silk worms, and with which we have heretofore failed. Suppose you only have to pay ten cents for it, you must plant it and cultivate it five or six years before you can use it; and even then it will be only one tree still; for you cannot multiply it as you can the morus multicaulis. But suppose you sow an ounce of white mulberry seed, that will cost one dollar, and you obtain 5,000 trees from it; still it will be six or eight years before they are fit to afford leaves; and at that same time you might have produced 100,000 trees from the single morus multicaulis tree that cost one dollar. Therefore, in the morus multicaulis we have a great and powerful influence, that will, even though all other advantages were absent, insure success to the great cause.

From the Maine Cultivator.

BOOK FARMING.

Some people give their *knowing* heads a toss of contempt at the very idea of book farming. They will have none of your newspaper theories and speculations about farming—not they! The knowledge which they possess, comes by intuition, we suppose, or the equally respectable and intelligent source—tradition. Their fathers knew how to balance the bag on old dobbin's back, by loading one side with a stone equal in weight to the grist, on the other side, and so do they, wise souls! What good can such wiseacres derive from a book or a newspaper? Surely none. Away—all ye Abercrombies and Franklins, ye Loudons and Powells, ye Cobbetts and Fessendens, ye Buels and Colmans—what know ye about herds and flocks, labor saving implements, chemical combinations, soils and manures, sowing and tilling, fencing and ditching? is it possible that learned men should know any thing about the best modes of husbandry?

To be serious, however, there can be no doubt that many of the theories and speculations which have appeared in books and periodicals, professedly devoted to farming, have failed in point of practical utility: but what then? Are we to cast every fact aside, because it is written out by a friend to farming and has found a place in a newspaper? No reasonable man will say this. On every thing else, people have derived benefit from reading the discoveries and experiments of others; why should farmers *alone* repudiate all information from such a source? It is prejudice to do so.—There are men who have conferred great benefit on the world by their agricultural researches. Should they not be honored? But for the art of printing, how slow would be the progress of the various improvements that have been made! Let us not be so unreasonable as to indulge in this vain prejudice: but let us all who cultivate the earth, make, each, what improvements he can, and then throw the common stock together, through the medium of some agricultural publication, for the benefit of all concerned. In this way, a mutual benefit will be secured, and much hard labor will often be saved.

An Awkward Fix.—The Detroit "Spirit of 76" tells a good story of one of the Michigan Senators, who having occasion to travel to New York, found it convenient, for reasons which can be easily divined, when it is remembered that the provisions of our non-imprisonment law do not extend to citizens of other states, on stopping at the Astor House, to enter on the register the name of an acquaintance instead of his own. In a short time he was inquired after by the sheriff's officer, and pointed out as the person whose name he had assumed. In answer to the polite invitation of the officer, he assured him repeatedly he was not the person that he wanted, and in jest he had put down the name of an acquaintance.—"Well sir," said the sheriff, "pray what is your real name?" After a little hesitation the real cognomen was given. "It is all the same—you will have to come." "Why, sir, what do you mean?" "I have a paper against you by that name too." So away they went.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

"Please Exchange," as the Printer said when he offered his heart to a beautiful girl.

SILK WORM EGGS for Sale, of the Two crop white, warranted genuine of this years production. $1 per thousand or $20 per oz.
THOMAS TROTTER.
July 22, 1839. 46tf

Wanted,
2 JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS. None need apply but good workmen of steady and industrious habits.
J. P. PRITCHARD.
Charlotte, Aug. 2, 1839. 46tf

Wrapping Paper.
...OUNDS wanted and for sale at this Office a ... supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few ... Quire Writing Paper.

...Books for sale at this Office.

CURIOUS PROPERTIES OF THE FIGURE 9.

The following discovery of remarkable properties of the number 9 was accidentally made by Mr. V. Green, more than fifty years since; though, we believe, not generally known.

9	times	1	are	9;		5	and	0	are 9
9	"	2	"	18;		1	"	8	" 9
9	"	3	"	27;		2	"	7	" 9
9	"	4	"	36;		3	"	6	" 9
9	"	5	"	45;		4	"	5	" 9
9	"	6	"	54;		5	"	4	" 9
9	"	7	"	63;		6	"	3	" 9
9	"	8	"	72;		7	"	2	" 9
9	"	9	"	81;		8	"	1	" 9

The component figures of the product, made by the multiplication of every digit into the number 9, when added together make nine. The order of these component figures is reversed after the said number has been multiplied by 9. The component figures of the amount of the multiplier, viz. 45, when added together make nine. The amount of the several products, or multiplies of 9, viz. 405, when divided by nine, gives for a quotient 45, that is 4 and 5 are 9. The amount of the first product, viz. 9, when added to the other products, whose respective component figures makes 9, is 81; which is the square of nine. The said number 81, when added to the above mentioned amount of the several products, or multiplies of 9, viz. 405, makes 486; which, if divided by 9, give for a quotient 54; that is 5 and 4 are 9. It is also observable that the number of changes that may be rung on 9 bells, is 362,880; which figures, added together, make 27; that is 2 and 7 are 9. And the quotient of 362,880, divided by 9, is 40,320; that is 4, 0, 3, 2, 0, is equal to 9.

EDUCATING A WIFE.

Perry, the proprietor of the Morning Chronicle, has now an income of 10,000*l* per annum. Born in the north of Scotland and having received a good classical education, at the age of twenty he walked to London to seek his fortune. He had but 5*s*. on his arrival, two and sixpence. For some time he nearly starved. At length he got employment and small wages from the editor of the Morning Chronicle, and subsequently he became principal editor, and then a partner, and finally sole proprietor. At the age of forty he was wealthy. Happening to make a journey into the country, he saw in a milliner's shop a girl with a lovely temper and manner he was greatly smitten. He begged leave to repeat his visit; at the second interview he told her he would marry her, but added, I am a man of fortune, and wish to live hospitably, and to make my friends happy at home. I am not accustomed to society, and must have a wife who can do the honors of my house with grace, and dignity, and fashion. Now you have seen nothing of the world, and know even less of these matters than I do, but you have talents, and would presently become a lady, if you were under proper instruction. Then, if you will go to Paris, and spend two years there to perfect yourself, I will furnish the means, and marry you on your return. The lady, who was seventeen, was not long balancing on so hard a condition. She went to Paris, passed two years there under every advantage which money could procure, returned an accomplished lady, and all that Perry could wish. They married, and have six lovely children. She has been the pride of his heart, the ornament of his house, and the admiration of his friends. I know an Irishman who did something of the same kind, but I doubt whether there be any thing similar in the history of an Englishman—*Private Journal of Aaron Burr.*

BITE OF A CAT.

It is stated in a Boston Medical Journal that the bite of an enraged cat will produce a violent species of hydrophobia, in illustration of which the following instance is given:

"A milkman having remarked a cat often coming to steal the milk in his dairy, lay in wait for it, and attacked it with a hatchet. There was a considerable contest, until at last, the cat, unable to avoid a blow, leaped at the man and seized him by the chin, whence there was no possibility of detaching it, save by cutting off its head.—The patient was carried to the hospital, and the preventives of hydrophobia applied.—On the twenty-second day the fatal symptoms made their appearance; he experienced much difficulty in swallowing water, but this he overcame with great fortitude; the difficulty increased; the wound became bad; the patient grew furious, endeavored to bite every one that came near him, was bound in chains, and immediately broke them in pieces, leaped from bed, ran up and down the hospital, attempting to bite all he met, till, reaching the outer door, in order to escape, he was seized with a shivering, and fell down. On dissection, the appearance of this case was precisely the same as that of hydrophobia."

Second Thoughts are best.—The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal of Friday states that a man attempted to drown himself on the preceding evening, by jumping off the bridge into the river. The plunge brought him to his senses, and he swam to the shore wisely resolving to endure the present ills, rather than "fly to others that he knows not of."

A Fine Little Fellow.—In the Criminal Court, at Philadelphia, the other day, a small boy was objected to as a witness, on account of his extreme youth. When asked, "Do you know the nature of an oath?" "Yes," he replied. "What is it?" "Why, you shall not bear false witness against thy neighbor." Ho! all ye witnesses, listen to this boy, and be wise.

Gov. Head takes for a Horse Thief.—A gentleman from the West, relates a characteristic anecdote of Sir Francis Head, and a friend informs us, that Sir Francis himself gives a similar version of the story.

While travelling lately in the West, near Sandwich, His Excellency took a different road from that chosen by his secretary and servant, alighted at a small village inn, himself covered with mud and his horse reeking with foam.

He ordered the landlord to feed his beast as soon as possible, and walked about for amusement. There was then an advertisement in the possession of Mr. Justice Scratch, describing the horse which had been stolen, and while Sir F's animal answered the description of the missing quadruped, Sir F. himself in the opinion of his worship looked pretty much like a horse thief. Judge Scratch accordingly made haste to his office, issued his warrant, put the constable in motion, and had his Excellency brought into his presence forthwith on a charge of horse stealing.

When the constable had brought Sir F. into "the presence," the prisoner demanded the cause of his detention.

The man of authority drew down his glasses, surveyed the Governor's countenance and appearance with a look of suspicion, and replied, "there is a complaint lodged against you for stealing the horse now in your possession."

Governor.—Very well sir.

Justice.—Where are you from?

Gov.—I am from Toronto, on my way to Detroit.

Just.—Where did you get that horse?

Gov.—I brought him from Toronto.

Just.—What's your name?

Gov.—My name is Francis Bond Head.

Just.—Well now that aint be a d—d bit for that's our Governor's name, and he don't steal horses.

Gov.—It is true, sir, that I happen to be at this time the Governor of Upper Canada, but I don't know that I look like a horse thief.

The Justice, who supposed he had caught the actual delinquent, and that he was gammoning him, reproved Sir Francis for pretending to be a Governor, when at this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Secretary Joseph came up, the prisoner was identified as the true representative of her most gracious Majesty, and instantly discharged from durance, by the astonished magistrate, who curses his stars to this day, that he was so blind as to mistake a Canadian Governor for a horse jockey.—*Constitution.*

Altering a Recruit.—On Monday a bucket, fresh from the spade, was brought before the sitting magistrate at the police office, Cork, to be attested to serve in the East India Company's service, when the following colloquy ensued between him and the magistrate:

Bench.—Are you willing to serve in her Majesty's East India Company's service?

Recruit.—I am, sir. *Bench.*—Now you are going to swear, and repeat what I say to you. *Recruit.*—Repeat what you say, sir. *Bench.*—Repeat after me. *Recruit.*—Repeat after me, sir. *Bench.*—Ah, you stupid fellow! *Recruit.*—Ah, you stupid fellow, sir. [Laughter.] *Bench.*—Be silent, and listen to me. *Recruit.*—Be silent, and listen to me sir. *Bench.*—Mind your oath.—*Recruit.*—Mind your oath, sir. *Bench.*—Oh, dear, oh dear! will you listen to me? *Recruit.*—Oh dear, oh dear! will you listen to me, sir? [Loud laughter.] *Bench.*—Did you ever see such a fellow? *Recruit.*—Did you ever see such a fellow, sir? [Immoderate laughter.] *Bench.*—Listen to me, and be quiet. *Recruit.*—Listen to me, and be quiet, sir. *Bench.*—Take him out of that, I have no patience with him. *Recruit.*—Take him out of that, I have no patience with him, sir. [Roars of laughter.] The recruit was here removed by a police man, who, after drilling him for some time, represented him to his worship, and, having properly gone through the formalities, he was eventually sworn in.—*Cork Constitution.*

Old Times.—In the days of our Puritanical fathers, it was the custom with dignified solemnity, for the deacons to retail the psalms and hymns, a line at a time, for the choirs to sing. Although the custom was entitled to reverence, yet ludicrous circumstances would sometimes occur, to disturb the gravity even of the most devout. A case in point: a worthy deacon, with stentorian lungs, commenced reading the first line of a hymn which is—

"With hyssop purge thy servant Lord."

The chorister pitched up the tune, and began to sing, but he had got the wrong metre. He tried again and again, the deacon escoring the line at every failure, but it was no go; the choir was confused and gave it up, when a wag in the gallery exclaimed, "*For heaven's sake Deacon, try another herb.*"

Beer guzzling.—The quantity of malt liquor which is drank in England is enormous. A large part of the scanty income of the lower classes is expended for beer and ale, to the great detriment of their health, and of their moral and intellectual faculties. And the consumption of beer one article has greatly increased within a few years. It appears from parliamentary returns, that up to the 5th January, 1830, since the passing of the beer bill in 1830, no less than 7000 beer houses have been erected in England, and that 44,815 beer-houses have been established one million two hundred and fifty thousand quarters extra malt consumed.—*Boston Journal.*

...ppers," and an accomplished dame ... what you would have me the Richard ... tragedy called the *Little nuisance.*"

Deserved Article.

Interesting Courtesy.—It will be recollected that the U. S. Exploring Squadron, whilst at Cape Horn, met with very boisterous weather, and some of the vessels suffered damage. The store ship Relief, it is understood, lost all her anchors at that time. She arrived at Valparaiso in April last, and was of course obliged to lay off and on, having lost all her anchors. Her Britannic Majesty's corvette Fly was lying in the harbor at the time, and the condition of the Relief was inferred from her movements. The commander immediately despatched his boats, with an *anchor and cable*, for the Relief, which were hove on, and the store ship came to anchor.

The Relief was at Callao on the 16th of May, and she then had the anchor and cable of the corvette. Such expressions of international courtesy always merit a distinguished notice.—*Globe.*

Yankee in France.—Mr. Wellington, editor of the Charleston Courier in South Carolina, is travelling in France with his family. A daughter of Mr. W. has just been married in Paris to the son of one of the Admirals in the British Navy. This event we notice merely to speak of the success of a Yankee boy, where intelligence is combined with industry and energy of character. Mr. Wellington is a native of West Cambridge, near Boston. His parents are worthy and respectable people, and if we mistake not, his father is or was a farmer, and for a long series of years has grown vegetables for Boston market.

A long while since, with a dickey in his hat and a few pennies in his pocket, young Wellington went south. After passing through various gradations, from entire obscurity he became distinguished as one of the most able and dignified Editors in the Union. Distinction and wealth followed, and now he is travelling abroad with his family, and his daughter has just been connected by marriage with the son of a British Admiral! The mutations of rank and fortune in this country are curious sometimes when diligently traced out.—*Northampton Courier.*

Educate your Children.—The following elegant extract ought to be read by every parent, and particularly every farmer:

"If the time shall come when this almighty fabric shall totter; when the beacon which now rises in a pillar of fire, a sign and wonder of the world, shall warn him, the cause will be found in the ignorance of the people. If our Union is still to continue because the hopes and minds to the efforts of the oppressed of every nation; if our fields are to be suited by the blessings of despotism; if long days of blessedness are to attend our country in her career of glory; if you would have the sun continue to shed its unclouded rays upon the face of freemen; then, educate *all the children in the land.* This alone startles the tyrant in his dreams of power, and rouses the slumbering energies of an oppressed people. It was intelligence that reared up the majestic columns of national glory; and this alone can prevent them from crumbling to ruins."

Prices Current.—Cocoons $2 50 to 3 per bushel; the demand exceeding the supply.

Silk Worm Eggs, 10 dollars per ounce of clear eggs.

American Reeled Silk, 5 dollars and 50 cents per pound.

Brook's Reel for quilling and winding silk, 35 to 40 dollars.

Dennis's Reel, about 30 dollars.

Gay's complete Silk Machinery, 400 dollars.

Cheney's Reel, 6 dollars.

Piedmontese or Italian Reel, 15 dollars.

There is a cash market in this city for all the raw silk that can be produced; the supply is far short of the demand, and it commands a higher price than any of the foreign article.—*Silk Farmer.*

Improved Wheat.—The latest improvement in wheat is noticed in some of the northern papers. It is called "Goose wheat, and obtained its name from a few grains which were found in the craw of a wild goose which had been shot. They were carefully preserved and planted. It is said to be remarkably productive, often yielding from 50 to 75 bushels per acre.

Rather Tough.—Two Methodist clergymen were lately treated rather rudely for comfort at Vincennes, in Indiana. The one of them was ridden upon a rail until nearly dead, and was then tarred and feathered and turned loose. The other had a piece of iron tied to his feet, and was plunged in the Wabash river up to his chin, where he was suffered to remain until the next morning.

Among those who came over in the George Washington, which arrived lately from Liverpool, were Mr. Audubon, the distinguished Ornithologist, and his lady. Mrs. Audubon, we are glad to see, looks hale and healthy enough to pursue for a long time yet his favorite researches, and to undergo the fatigue and labor necessarily attendant on them. If there be left a single bird on the continent whose history and habitudes have not been attended to, it may make up its mind to have justice done in the premises. The feathered Americans must look out—'A chiel's among them taking notes and faith he'll print them."—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The Ostrich.—A lady advertises for sale in a southern paper, one *bedroom, three* ... *pens, and a parrot.* She states that ... *tired, she has no further use for them.*

Whig Meeting in Beaufort co.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Beaufort County, at the Court-house in the town of Washington, pursuant to public notice on Wednesday evening the 4th inst., on motion of Henry A. Allison, Esq., Gen. James O. K. Williams was called to the Chair and Wm. C. Eborn, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly and lucidly explained by the Chairman.

Upon motion, the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair to prepare Resolutions, viz: Willie A. Blount, Henry A. Allison, Jacob Van Der Veer, William S. Cordon, Richard H. Bonner, Joseph Potts and Joshua Tayloe, Esquires, who, after retiring a short time, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, at a meeting of the Whigs of Edgecomb on the 10th of August last, it was recommended to the Whigs of the third Congressional District to appoint delegates to attend a Convention, to be held in Washington, on Thursday, the 31st of Oct. next; and that said Convention be authorised to appoint one or more delegates from this District to a Convention to be held in Harrisburg, in December next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

Whereas, we approve of this object, and believe it to be well calculated to ascertain correctly the feelings and wishes of the people of North-Carolina. Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint 2 delegates from each election precinct, to represent Beaufort County in said District Convention.

2. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Whig party to be united in their support of a candidate for the Presidency, and we will support whatever candidate may be nominated by the National Convention.

3. *Resolved*, That the delegates from Beaufort County impress upon the delegates to the National Convention the importance of nominating Henry Clay as the candidate of the Whig party. Because, he is eminently qualified to discharge the duties of the Presidency. Brought up in the school of Jefferson and Madison, he has been a Republican from his youth; upon every occasion he has evinced an ardent attachment to the South. Upon the celebrated Missouri question, when the admission of that State was opposed by the opponents of slavery, it was Henry Clay who came forward as the champion of Southern institutions, and saved the country from dissolution. For his noble efforts then, he has been bitterly and unsparingly denounced by abolitionists. Before and during the last war with Great Britain, he was the leader of the Republican party, the Ajax of his country, advocating her rights against the power of the British Lion. He was in his country's service in negociating the peace which followed the late war. A few years since, when a sister state was threatened with civil war, it was Henry Clay who held out the olive branch of peace, and saved a gallant people from being crushed by an arbitrary, unjust and tyrannical power. He was the uniform advocate of the rights of the old States, claiming for them a share of the public lands. And, upon a late occasion, when the full design of abolition first manifested a design of influencing the elections, it was the voice of Henry Clay that hid the tempest be still, and by a masterly rebuke, and a noble vindication of the South, checked its progress in an hour of danger,—therefore, to whom can the country look for deliverance but to Henry Clay.

4. *Resolved*, As Republicans, as Whigs, as Southern men with Southern feelings, we can never support the re-election of Martin Van Buren. He has come into power by no merit of his own. He has never done any act worthy of his country's gratitude. In 1819, whilst in the New-York Legislature, he voted to instruct the Senators from that State to vote against the admission of Missouri, because she was a slave-holding State. He came into office pledged to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, having justified his acts and all his assumptions of power. He is the acknowledged President of a party, and not of his country. He has been guilty of keeping a man in office notoriously incompetent; one who has suffered the public treasury to be robbed of millions. He still presses upon the country the odious Sub-Treasury, which we believe may ultimately become an Executive Presidential Bank. Under his administration the expenditures of the Government have been enormously increased. He has recommended pre-emption and graduation Bills which will necessarily deprive the old States of their share of the public lands. His whole life has been marked with no one instance of devotion to his country's good: the polar star which has directed and still directs his course is self-interest. Such a man ought not to receive the support of Southern freemen.

The above Resolutions were read separately and unanimously adopted. The meeting was ably and forcibly addressed by Willie A. Blount, Esq., who upon concluding his remarks, offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That we have heard with pleasure that the Hon. William J. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, has been suggested as the Whig Candidate for Governor, and believing him to be as he is spoken of by his neighbors, a gentleman of "high and chivalrous bearing, handsome talents, extensive acquirements, devoted patriotism and unsullied reputation, under whose guardian care the interest and character of the State would be maintained in any crisis," we will cordially support him should he be nominated.

This Resolution was also unanimously adopted.

The Hon. EDWARD STANLY was present, and being called on, addressed the meeting; during his speech he was frequently interrupted by the cheers of the people.

Delegates were then appointed by the Chairman, agreeably to the 1st Resolution.

On motion of Col. Joshua Tayloe, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Washington Whig, and that other Whig papers in the State be requested to publish the same.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

JAMES O. K. WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM C. EBORN, *Secretary.*

JOHN SMITH is dead. This singular individual, after passing through innumerable metamorphoses, and a most eventful life, has been declared by the coroner of the city of New York "accidentally killed." He was found lying in the mud, having fallen from a cart, the wheels of which passed over him. He was only able to tell the individual who found him that "his heart was broken." So it is to be presumed that here we take our final leave of *John Smith*—hoping the coroner has had him buried decently, and protected his remains from the resurrectionists.—[*Maess Messenger.*

A Pertinent Question.—The Mathews Gazette propounds the following mathematical question: "If a man is too poor to pay for a newspaper, how many dogs can he afford to keep?" An answer is requested.

From the Richmond Whig.

HENRY CLAY AND MARTIN VAN BUREN.

These two men, the one as President of the United States and candidate for re-election, the other as an able Statesman and Orator, and his competitor, fill a large space in the public eye. Prominent as they both are, scarcely could we find two men at all known to fame, more unlike.—Mr. Clay is tall, of manly form, commanding presence, and affable, unaffected manners—Mr. Van Buren rather below the middle stature, foppish in his dress, with manners smooth, flippant and affected.—Mr. Clay is always easy, natural and agreeable—Mr. Van Buren *endeavors* to be so, but the very effort he makes to throw suavity into his manners, destroys that charm of ease and naturalness which renders Mr. Clay so fascinating. Mr. Clay has the happy faculty of making every one in his presence feel at his ease, and of drawing him into conversation—in Mr. Van Buren's presence, every one feels a degree of restraint, which prevents the easy flow of conversation. Mr. Clay meets his friends with a warm and sunny smile that mantles his whole face, and seems to gush up from the deep fountain of the heart—Mr. Van Buren's smile is like the polish of marble—bright, but cold, and confined to the surface. Of Mr. Clay himself, you never think till you have left him; but when the music of his voice has ceased, and the charms of his conversation no longer prevents you from thinking of the man, you admire his open, frank, candid, independent, undisguised manner of expressing his own sentiments, and the pleasure he manifests in listening to the views of others on subjects with which every one knows he is perfectly familiar.—You see at once and feel, that he has no concealments, but that he converses rather to gain than impart information. Of Mr. Van Buren, you never cease to think while with him; but however free and frank he may *appear* to be in conversation, you are never the wiser for any thing that falls from his lips, and it is impossible to ascertain his real opinion upon any subject or question that has two sides to it.—Mr. Clay, you see at once, has a noble mind, a warm heart, and an open hand and bosom—Mr. Van Buren's head may be equal, but his heart is cold, and his hand and bosom close as the fast-locked fire proof chest.

Surrounded by and enjoying all the luxuries that wealth can procure, Mr. Van Buren will discourse most fluently upon *Democracy*, the oppression of the poor, and the arrogance and aristocracy of the rich but never thinks of doing an act that shall ameliorate the condition of the one, nor of setting an example of humility and kindness to those less favoured, for the other. Mr. Clay, on the contrary, makes no *professions* of sympathy for the poor, nor does he charge the rich with arrogance and oppression—but devotes his ever active mind in devising measures to enable the poor to become rich, and the rich to enjoy their good fortune,—to give profitable employment to labor and capital, and an impetus to the business of the country—believing that by doing this, he renders a far more important service to the poor as well as the rich, than he would by exciting the envy and hatred of the one, and the prejudice and hostility of the other, towards each other. The *prosperity* of the people occupies Mr. Clay's thoughts—their *votes* Mr. Van Buren's. Mr. Clay addresses their understandings, and trusts to their good sense to sustain the measures he proposes for their benefit—Mr. Van Buren appeals to their prejudices, and relies on the magic power of a single word—*Democracy*—to sustain *him* and his *party*.

Mr. Clay relies on the intelligence of the great body of the *People*—Mr. Van Buren on the fidelity, secured by *interest*, of his office holders. Mr. Clay will make any personal sacrifice to serve a friend, but he will not turn on his heel to avoid or gain an enemy—Mr. Van Buren will serve his friend, if he can thereby secure his services, but will whistle him down the wind if he stand in the road of his ambition, and take an enemy by the arms, if he can thereby advance his own interests. The one has ardent personal friends—the other devoted political partizans. The one passes through the country as a private citizen, desirous of avoiding parade, but the People every where rush in crowds to see and seize him by the hand, manifesting wherever he goes the warmest attachment—the other travels with all the pomp and circumstance of official station, and meets the averted glance of the People, while the faint, forced and heartless greetings of his office-holders fall coldly on his ear. The one professes to be "a Northern man with Southern feelings"—the other is an *American* with *American* feelings. The one is the noble ship of the line that carries her flag on her mast-head—the other is a Statesman, whose views are bounded only by the limits of his country—the other a Politician, whose thoughts never extend beyond himself. The one is the elder Pitt—the other the corrupting Walpool of our country.

N. S.

Public Lands—The true issue.—The agitation of the system of plunder upon "the *old thirteen*," which has been carried on for years by the Federal Administration, in its disposition of the public lands, is beginning to excite a good degree of trepidation among the dependants of the Executive. They justly apprehend, that the public mind, properly enlightened and brought to consider the question in its true light, will render a verdict of condemnation upon those who have been squandering the common property of all the States, in buying up the votes of a few. We observe that the Government paper at Washington, as having a deeper interest than most of its associates in a very large revenue, is proportionably consternated, and, as is its wont on such occasions, it displays its Munchausen attributes to great advantage.

In its last number, after ranting and raving, and ——, it touches the subject in this wise:

"The plan of the Opposition now is to take the whole *proceeds* of the public lands, and surrender it to the members of the State Legislatures, to apply to any schemes of internal improvement they may desire. If this land fund, expressly given to the General Government to supply its Treasury, be withdrawn, it follows that new indirect taxes must be laid by Congress to supply the deficiency."

The Globe's fears mislead its judgment and bring it to untenable conclusions. It does not follow, that if this land fund be distributed among all the States, to whom it belongs, instead of being given to a few, that indirect taxes must be laid by Congress to supply the deficiency. This might and no doubt would be the case, if the present system of prodigality be continued by the Federal Government. Indeed, if 35 millions a year be expended, (the sum with which Mr. Van Buren has set out,) not only the whole proceeds of the public lands will be exhausted, but we shall be driven inevitably to an increase of the Tariff, to escape national bankruptcy and disgrace. The Globe's reasoning is based on the supposition that the people of this country intend to tolerate the continuance of this monstrous and corrupting extravagance. In this consists its error. They see and feel that if the Government is brought back to an expenditure of 13 or even 15 millions per annum, (as in the *extravagant* days of J. Q. Adams) there will remain the whole land fund for distribution among the States, and room for a large reduction of the Tariff. And they have intelligence enough to see, too, that the true issue involved is, whether the "Government" shall continue to hold the land fund and squander forty millions a year, or whether the expenses of Government shall be reduced to an economical scale, and the public domain—that common inheritance of the whole Confederacy—shall be distributed, as is right and proper, among all the States.—*Richmond Whig.*

FROM THE VINCHESTER VIRGINIAN.

MODERN DEMOCRACY.

The Vicksburg Whig furnishes an extract from a speech of Gen. Brown, one of the "Spoils" candidate for Congress in Mississippi, which proves him to be compounded of precisely the right elements for a genuine Loco Foco. We allude to the following remark: "In the company of a good master, (said Gen. Brown,) the Democratic company, when the captain orders '*halt*!' we all stop; and if Mr. Van Buren were to marry to-day he would no longer advise and support the Sub-Treasury scheme, *I should at once drop it and say no more about it.*" We certainly are not surprised as some of our cotemporaries are, at this shameless avowal of a slavish sentiment, worthy only of the serf of some Asiatic despot: We are not surprised, because Gen. Brown has only thrown into language a doctrine which has been long acted upon by the party of which he is a conspicuous member, and which falsely claims to itself the appellation of *democratic*. It is any thing else but democratic. It is essentially, to use Mr. Jefferson's phrases, *monarchical*. It surrenders every thing—even the privilege of thought—into the hands of one man—in the language of Gen. Brown, "the captain of the company." Our whole system is revolutionized, when the people, instead of reserving to themselves the right of investigation and passing judgment upon the actions of their rulers, permit those rulers to assume the *command*, and to compel them to '*march*' or '*halt*' as they may deem most compatible with the public interest. The "democratic" party, falsely so called, when they surrendered their powerful objections to the Sub-Treasury scheme, at the bidding of Mr. Van Buren, surrendered the highest privilege and the dearest right of freemen. Can *they* be surprised, that, emboldened by the success of that daring attempt to control public opinion by the fiat of the Executive will, the leaders of the party begin already to preach the antiquated doctrine of Sir Robert Filmer and other apologists and defenders of despotism in the old world, of "*passive submission and non-resistance*" to the powers that be? This would have been called *toryism* in the days of the Revolution, when our fathers took up arms to repress the assaults of the Crown upon Popular Rights. We cannot perceive with what propriety these defenders of Executive omnipotence—these contemners of the right of the people to 'march,' when the President cries 'halt,'—these advocates of the slavish doctrine of submission to the will of one man—we say, we cannot perceive with what propriety they assume to themselves the appellation of democrats. There never was a grosser or more palpable perversion of a term which bears upon its face a signification so broad and well-defined.

From the Ohio State Journal.

MORE FRAUD EXPOSED.

The clamor raised against banks by the Loco-Foco leaders is without sincerity, and a deliberate and wicked fraud upon the public. Facts are too numerous and significant to need comment. They are more than sufficient to fix a burning and indelible mark of shame upon the forehead of every knavish demagogue who has been engaged in propagating that belief that the Whig party is the Bank party. *They know better.* Locofocos have ever made it a point of party tactics, in and out of the Legislature, to attack banks already established with such rank, indiscriminate, and unfounded abuse, and to propose such nonsensical and impolitic laws as to compel the Whigs to disagree with them, in order to get up an accusation fit for their fraudulent purposes. But whenever the Locofoco party has had the power, it has created banks by scores and hundreds.

The State Bank of Alabama, with a capital of some TEN or TWELVE MILLIONS, was created by a Jackson Van Buren Legislature!

Most of the Banks in Mississippi, their capital amounting to some TWELVE or FIFTEEN MILLIONS, were created by the same party!!

ALL THE BANKS in Arkansas were created by the same party!!!

ALL THE BANKS in Missouri were created by the same party!!!

ALL THE BANKS in Indiana were created by the same party!!!

ALL THE WILD CAT BANKS in Michigan were created by the same party.

IN NEW YORK, a tremendous amount of Banking capital was added by the same party!

IN OHIO, the number of the Banks was increased by the same party, in the short space of *four* years from thirteen to TWENTY; and the Banking capital of the State, during the same time, was increased FOUR MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE DOLLARS!!!

In six years from the time the same party came into power with Gen. Jackson, FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY NEW BANKS were created in the Union!! These facts are sufficient, one would think, to seal the mouths of those hungry demagogues, who go about crying by the way side and in public places that the Whig party is the Bank party, with an eternal silence. If shame were any part of their composition, they would hang their heads and be still.

Where are the Federalists?—The New Hampshire Courier furnishes us with a very impressive answer to this enquiry. It states that on opening a file of the New Hampshire Patriot for the year 1811, it saw the names of the 12 *Republican* candidates for State Senators to be chosen that year—Jeffersonian Republicans. Five of them are now living—They are, William Plumer, now a Whig; David L. Morril, a Whig; Josiah Sanburn, a Whig; Samuel Charles, a Whig; and Joshua Darling, a Whig! Not a Locofoco among them.—But the leaders of the Administration party in New Hampshire are the Hubbards, the Waldrons; and the Cushmans, who, at that time, were rank Federalists. Facts like these are a stinging commentary upon the unblushing pretensions of the Administration party to be regarded as the inheritors of the Jeffersonian principles.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Bagley Wind.—We witnessed an interesting experiment this afternoon on board the Revenue Cutter Hamilton, Capt. Sturgis, which was intended to illustrate the practicability of raising a vessel by means of Gutta Percha bags placed under her bottom, and filled with atmospheric air.—The bags were each of large size, capable of containing 2500 cubic feet of air.—They were confined by means of ropes passing under the keel, and afterwards filled by two forcing pumps, propelling the air through tubes into the cylindrical floats.—The bags were made of three parts of stout cotton canvass, tarred air and water tight by means of India rubber, and were prepared by Mr. Hayward, of Roxbury, under the direction of the inventor, Mr. McKean. The latter was raised considerably by this process, but the floats were made for a larger vessel, and when inflated a large portion of them rose above the water.

The utility of this apparatus, thus adapting a well known principle in pneumatics to practical use, must be obvious to every one. It will enable vessels with large draughts of water to pass over barred harbors, as New Orleans, Mobile, Ocracoke inlet, &c. without lightening. It may be used for other purposes, as raising a vessel sunk in several fathoms of water, &c. &c.—*Boston Evening Journal.*

Candor.—Children and fools, they say, speak the truth. A story is travelling the rounds, which represents that a good lady, in welcoming her friends, said, 'Do make yourselves at home; I'm at home myself, and wish you all were!' This is nearly as good as the story one of the most distinguished statesmen in Massachusetts, rather remarkable for his bluntness now, tells of his boyhood. His mother had long been expecting a visit from a neighbor's family to tea. Among the company expected was an out of town visiter of the family aforesaid; and in honor of the occasion, all the moetues had been prepared and consumed, and prepared again two or three times over. At length having all right; and being fearful that her labor would be lost again, the lady one day despatched her son to invite the company to come that afternoon. He acquitted himself of the message as follows: 'Ma'am says she wants you and your company to come over to our house this afternoon, and says she wishes to the Lord it was over.'—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

ATHENS, Sept. 2.—*Miraculous Escape.*—Mr. Dugas, a highly respectable citizen of Augusta, precipitated himself, head foremost, from the third story window of the Central Hotel on Wednesday night last, and although he fell on a pile of wood, escaped uninjured. He was at the time labouring under the idea that he had taken the Yellow Fever in Augusta, (which place he had recently left,) and wished to destroy himself. He was taken back to his chamber, but with that cunning so peculiar to insane persons, eluded the vigilance of those placed to watch him, and again jumped out of the same window, alighting on his head, he did not escape as before, as his head was dreadfully bruised, and several bones broken. It is, however, thought that he will recover.—*Whig.*

Frauds.—The rogues about Cincinnati have a new way to defraud. According to the Republican a plan has been invented of making six notes out of five of the same denomination, by cutting or tearing them into pieces, and so uniting the parts as to make a sixth bill. Several bank notes so mutilated and altered have lately been presented for payment and refused. The fraud may be easily detected by the diminished length of the bill.

Use of a Hat.—The whole use of a hat is probably not generally known—it is of more use than covering the head. If, when a person fell overboard, he had the presence of mind to instantly take off his hat, and hold the brim of it to his chin so that the hollow would be upwards, it would keep him above the water as long as ever he could hold it. This has been tried, and actually proved correct.

Quite a severe shock of an earthquake has been recently felt at Cincinnati.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

NORTH POINT MONUMENT.

It having been determined, by the military and citizens of Baltimore, to erect a Monument, of appropriate size and material, upon the ground on which the battle was fought, in defence of the city, on the 12th of September, 1814, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the engagement was fixed upon as a suitable period for laying the corner stone of the structure. Yesterday being the designated day, arrangements were made for commencing, with appropriate form and solemnity, a work thus sacred to valor and patriotism, and which, by its enduring record, should proclaim to the future, the sure reliance which these afforded to our beloved city, in past exigency. The committee charged with the general arrangements in connection with the proposed ceremonial, had very properly invited the attendance of all who had been present in arms, or in any way engaged in the defence of Baltimore, in September, 1814. As compared with the array of that memorable period, it was but a remnant, indeed, that time had spared of our brave defenders. Nevertheless, including those from the city and neighboring towns, a goodly number were present, to witness the interesting ceremony—a ceremony deeply interesting to this veteran band, especially, since it was to lay the first stone, of a Monument, in memory of events, involving the destinies of this fair city, in the "rough hewing" of which they had borne a manly part, twenty-five years before! The remnants of the Regiments which took part in the defence of Baltimore, had each its appropriate banner and designation; and it is worthy of remark that the flag of the "27th Regiment," perforated by more than one British bullet, was borne by Capt. Lester, the same gentleman who, as ensign and regimental flag officer, gallantly bore it, during the battle.

The morning was auspicious to the grateful task in hand. The weather was favorable; and at an early hour yesterday the city was in motion. The various military corps constituting the First Light Division, with such other companies as were in attendance to unite in the celebration, marched from different points, and formed upon Gray street. The officers and soldiers who served in defence of the city, in 1814, took their places in line in north Calvert street, with their right resting on Monument Square. About nine o'clock the military moved upon Baltimore street, with their right resting on Calvert street, where the line of procession was formed (under the order of Major General Steuart, Chief Marshal) in the following order: the Commanding and other officers of Third Division, M. M. on the right of whom were placed the officers and soldiers of the Revolution; officers and soldiers wounded at North Point and Fort M'Henry; officers and soldiers who served in defence of Baltimore; officers of the Militia of Maryland, in uniform, &c. &c.

Thus formed and constituted, the Procession was put in motion about 10 o'clock. Its line of march was down Baltimore street to Caroline; down Caroline, to Bank street; down Bank street to Bond street; and thence to the wharf at Fell's Point, where steamboats were lying in readiness to receive the constituents of the extended line, and transport them to the spot selected for the site of the Monument. The steamboat bearing the venerated name of Carroll of Carrollton, was appropriately designated as that which should carry to the ground the officers and soldiers who had borne a part in the defence of Baltimore. Six other Steamboats, of capacious size, received the military and other constituents of the line of Procession. The streets were lined throughout on either side with people of all ages, spectators of the imposing pageant, and fair faces and bright eyes were turned approvingly from a thousand windows, upon the line, thus moving to its patriotic work, or to assist in the attendant ceremonies. The embarkation at Fell's Point was completed about half past eleven o'clock, in presence of a mighty concourse of people, a large proportion of whom then proceeded to the ground, by sailboats, railroad cars, carriages, "on horse-back and on foot"—even as best they might—*to* witness the laying of the Corner Stone, of the North Point Monument.

The corner stone was laid—the last ray of sunlight shone for an instant into the cavity wherein was deposited the record of the fight—the appropriate ceremonies were performed, and the corner stone now rests in peace until either the great day when the solid earth shall yield and crumble, or until, in the long lapse of coming ages, granite itself shall pay its tribute to time, and the dishumed memorials of to-day speak, like the bone of the Mastodon, to a future and wondering generation.

The corner stone was laid—and then came the Oration. It was delivered by one who had been a witness of the battle and had shared it perils—one whose inheritance was a father's fame, won in the *Great Battle of Freedom*; and who, on the occasion now celebrated, had proved the blood had not deteriorated. It was eloquent and appropriate, graphic and interesting—in a word it was fitting to the day.

A Horse thief shot by his own Father.—An old man in Illinois, having lost his horses, discovered them, some time after, tied to a tree. He waited until a person came to feed them, raised his rifle and shot him down. Upon approaching, the old man discovered the thief to be his own son.—He gave his father $3,000 which he said he had made by horse stealing and stated that there were fourteen men in the vicinity engaged in the same business. Twelve of them, upon his information, have been apprehended, and are now in the Atlas jail, Pike county, Ill. Sixteen stolen horses have been recovered.

Quick Work.—The English government has lately caused a steamer of very large tonnage to be built at Chatham, for the purpose of ascertaining the shortest possible time in which a vessel can be completed. It was expected to have been finished in about eight weeks after the keel was laid.

Mr. Willis, one of the editors of the "Corsair" who married in England a few years since is now on a visit to that country, and furnishes a series of letters for the Corsair. From one of these letters which gives an account of a ball "at Almacks" we make the following extract.

The bust and neck of almost every lady within reach of our eyes might have served as models for sculpture. From the nose to the chin, English women from seventeen to thirty are almost invariably superb. We looked in vain for a hollow cheek or a bent back, or what is sometimes called a "thread paper looking girl." The shoulders full were dazzling, and of the loveliest tint of white, and the carriage of the whole bust graceful and stately. Within these limits I think (and my friend thought with me) lie all the perfections of the English Venus. We looked at features.—There was scarce a classic forehead or nose in the room. At the feet—they were rather of useful than of ornamental proportion to the figure. At the grace of the dancers—you could not find in all France so indifferent a dancer as the best at Almack's. As the complexion—ruddy and coarse; though for the best of reasons, that probably every lady on the floor had been on horseback three or four hours every day in the season, exposed to the tender mercies of a riding-hat, and such sun and wind as pleases the clerk of English weather.

We passed ourselves composing a Venus from the national beauties. The French furnished the limbs and grace of movement; the Greeks and Asiatics the nose and forehead; the English, hair, throat, neck, and bust; the American, complexion, feet, and eyes. The mouth was still to be provided but we agreed to share the honors of that feature between us. All this of course might be disputed on individual exceptions, but it is curious how nearly universal are these perfections to the nation to which we name them.

In the course of the evening I found myself *vis-a-vis* in the quadrille to the Queen's most beautiful Maid of Honor. She is a daughter of Lord Rivers, rather tall, and combining a most majestic embonpoint of figure with a slightness of limb and a slenderness and stateliness of neck seldom seen in such graceful proportion. To the £300 a year which Maids of Honor receive for dress, the Queen, my partner informed me, has added another hundred, thinking the sum insufficient. You know, probably that on their marriage they receive also a dowry of £1,000. Then there are the Ladies in Waiting, who are of the highest rank of nobility, and the Bedchamber women, who receive also £300 a year, and are generally ladies of good birth in reduced circumstances. These all take their turns of service for two months together.

My pretty and noble informant gave me these household statistics very good naturedly between pastorals and *dos a dos*; and as she was closely connected with those who had the best opportunity of knowing, I asked her a question or two touching the personal qualities of her Majesty. She thought Victoria fancied herself very beautiful, "which she was not," and a very good horseman, "which she was not decidedly," and that she was very impatient of a difference of opinion when in private with her Ladies. She admitted, however, that she was generous, forgiving and cloverer than most girls of her age. When alone with two or three of her maids, she said, the Queen was "no more like a Queen than any body else," and was very fond of a bit of fun or a bit of scandal, or any thing that would not have done if other people were present." As far as it went, I should think this might be relied on as the impression her Majesty makes upon those who daily associate with her.

American Manufactures.—We have lately had an opportunity of inspecting some calico prints from the Mallhausen Works, in Southwark, below the Navy Yard, on the Delaware, that show the excellence which our manufactures have attained in this branch of art. The patterns are fanciful, and the colors remarkably bright, clear, and apparently durable, especially the green, the most difficult to make a solid color. In these respects they seem equal to any imported. The proprietor of these works has devoted much time and money to acquire a knowledge of this art, and has attained a degree of perfection which will enable him to compete with the best specimens in the market.—*Ledger.*

A Singular Fact.—Mr. Wm. Rowlands, of the parish of Orcop, has now a fine brood of eight young geese hatched by a gander; in April last the goose, whilst sitting, was taken ill and died; when the dead body was removed, the gander took possession of the nest, and actually continued sitting till the whole were hatched; and they are now a fine brood of birds nearly fit for the table.—*Hereford (Eng.) Journal.*

COLUMBUS, (Ga.) SEPT. 5.—*Alvarado, or Multi-bolled Cotton, or Morus Multibilis!*—Dr. D. Cooper, of Harris county, in this State, has exhibited to us a stalk of Cotton, of superior staple, which he assures us sometimes grows to the height of nine feet, thickly studded with bolls, from the ground to the top, presenting the appearance of a beautiful white cockade. The Dr. computes that upwards of 3000 lbs. to the acre may be raised, and that it is worth from three to five per cent. more than the common Petit Gulf Cotton. We are informed that large sales of the seeds have been made at *fifty cents* each. In some instances the seed have been sold at $160 per bushel. This beats the Morus Multicaulis.

Dr. C. is thoroughly convinced of the superiority of this Cotton, and is taking great pains to disseminate it throughout the cotton growing region.—*Sentinel.*

Judge Wilkins, of the United States' District Court, at Detroit, recently decided that the testimony of an albeist witness was not admissable.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—HALF PAST 2, P. M.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We have London papers to September 3d. The little time we have left for the mails compel us to be brief in our extracts.

A brief reading of our English papers leads to the impression that the prospects for the crops in England are very fair, and that there is a gradual, but slow relief in the money market.

The Weather and the Harvest.—The weather has, during the week ending August 31st, been, with but brief exceptions, highly favorable for gathering in the precious fruits of the earth. Scarcely a doubt now exists, but the harvest will be abundant in quantity and excellent in quality.

Prince Metternich is dangerously ill, and the sacrament has been administered to him.

FRANCE.

There is no French news of any interest. The Paris papers are occupied with discussions on the sugar question and on the affairs of Turkey and Egypt. The tone of the journals towards this country is the reverse of friendly.

The French Government has caused the claims of the British merchants, sufferers by the blockade of Portendic, to be examined, and has fixed at 60,000f. the amount of the indemnity to which they are entitled.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Mehemet Ali is resolved not to relinquish the advantages he has obtained without a struggle. He demurs to the delivery of the Turkish fleet, and insists upon the hereditary possession of Syria. The forts on the Dardanelles have been repaired, and rendered almost impregnable. Many headless trunks floating in the sea of Marmora attest the despotic cruelty of the Government; and it is said, that Mehemet Ali's assumption of the chief rule would be gladly hailed by the people in Constantinople.

At Alexandria the whole Turkish fleet had entered the port. The crews had received their pay, the Pacha having, to raise the necessary funds, disposed of a part of his cotton. Mehemet Ali was showing the most marked attentions to the Turkish officers, with a view, it was supposed, to induce them to remain with him, in case of his being obliged to return the fleet.

The last French papers say "the French officer who was commissioned to claim, the Turkish fleet, in the name of the five great Powers, has received a flat refusal from Mehemet Ali, unless all his exorbitant demands are complied with, and the expenses he has been put to defrayed by the Sultan."

FROM CANTON.

At Canton affairs remained in the same unsatisfactory state. Foreigners were all prisoners, and business, of course, at an end, at all events for the present. All communication between Canton and Macao had been cut off, and the ships were lying in Macao Roads waiting the result of the Commissioners' proceedings.

About one-half of the opium had been delivered up at Lintin, and it was expected the delivery would be completed by the end of April. It was believed that the Admiral, who had concentrated his whole force at Trincomalee, only waited fresh orders to proceed to Canton.

The Singapore papers of the 23d of May mention, that the Siamese authorities, in imitation, no doubt, of the Chinese Government, had made a seizure of opium.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Aug. 31.—The demand for Cotton has been to a fair extent during this week, but has been very freely supplied by holders of American, and the market closes heavily at a decline of ¼d per lb. from last week's quotations. Egyptian continues in demand and supports former rates. Brazil in source and commands very full prices. Surat is in good demand, and has advanced ¼d per lb. on last week's rates. The sales of the week amount to 33,840 bales, including 1,500 American on speculation and 2,000 American, 300 Pernam, 150 Maranham, and 14,000 Surat for export. 100 bags Sea Island and 500 Stained are announced for auction on Friday next.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, August 24.—Our Cotton prices during the last eight days have not undergone any variation; in the beginning of the week business was rather languid in the articles, but towards its close more activity was perceptible, particularly as holders though firm, made no difficulty in selling at the current prices of the day.

Havre, August 26.—There was to-day a great stir in our Cotton market, and 5000 bales for the most part from the United States, and of inferior and ordinary quality found buyers at an advance of 1 to 2 cts. per kilo.

From the Mediterranean.—The following is an extract of a letter from a distinguished American now in the Mediterranean, dated June 23d, 1839:

"The Archipelago is swarming with pirates. The Austrian, French, and English have vessels of war to protect their commerce, but although the crew of a vessel having an American gentleman with his wife on board have all been murdered by the pirates, there has not been an American vessel of war up here for more than a year. The Americans here complain much of it, and inquire of me what has become of our Mediterranean Squadron."

The Matrimonial Market.—Wives are in great demand in Texas. Some ladies in Mobile, it is said addressed a letter to "Honest John Gladwin," the editor of the Galvestonian, requesting information in relation to the state of the wife market there, and on the reception of the letter, he called a meeting of the bachelors, who unanimously agreed to take at least one a piece. One fellow, however, whose hump of amativeness was rather large, agreed to take six. An important query with those ladies, was whether the three hundred acres of land promised, are comeatible or not.—Gladwin answers that the ladies can come at it, and will find it "as good as ever lay out of doors, and well adapted for raising soldiers, cabbages, lawyers, potatoes, pumpkins, cotton, sugar, dandies, ladies, babies, pigs and chickens." Is not Texas a land flowing with milk and honey?—*Baltimore Sun.*

The ladies of England are about erecting a monument to Lady Flora Hastings.

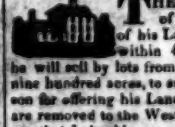
North Carolina.

The Editor of the Elizabeth City [N. C.] Phœnix boasts of "fine, soft-shelled almonds" growing in the garden of a gentleman in that town, "fine flavored and of good size." And what is there that won't thrive in N. Carolina? The earth, we believe, has not a plant, a shrub or a tree, that may not be cultivated to perfection in North Carolina, where universal nature seems to flourish. She combines, indeed, the staple productions of every country in the known world. The grain, lumber, iron, hemp, ship timber and naval stores of the Baltic countries, and the corn, tobacco, cotton, and rice, to which might be added the wine, oil and silk, of more Southern latitudes. We believe it was Sir Richard Granville, one of the earliest proprietors of the territory, who prophecied that gold would be found in abundance in N. Carolina, and that it would become one of the greatest silk countries in the world. The first prediction is already fulfilled, and the fulfillment of the second is now too obvious to be any longer a question. We think there can be no doubt, that the geographical position of North Carolina will be found more favorable to the growth of silk, than that of any other spot on this continent, and no less so than any other in the world. The hill country of North Carolina might also be made to abound with fleecy flocks to supply the great staple of wool to an incalculable extent. Her vallies for the grazing of neat herds, and her forests for the range of swine, are unsurpassed; and her numerous rivers and fisheries are a never failing source of wealth. Besides of these we might enumerate till we were tired, the various gifts of nature to this singularly favoured and most interesting member of our Republic, in the range of horticulture, botany and mineralogy, all of which enter more or less into the marketable commodities which constitute the sources of her wealth; and we might specify many others which could be added to the catalogue, which are not indigenous, but which would find a genial soil and climate in N. Carolina, and flourish equally with her native productions—and among these is the object of our Elizabeth City friend's admiration, which has elicited this paragraph.

It is true that the traveller will often find in his passage through the lower parts of North Carolina, ridges of poor and sandy lands, which can only afford subsistence for a sparse population; but a few miles from his road on either hand, he will surely come to some river or stream of bold depth, running through a fertile valley of arable land, or through swamps with inexhaustible forests for timber, staves, shingles and "lumber" of every kind. Indeed the very worst specimens of North Carolina, (and bad enough they are, in all conscience) are the most familiar to strangers; for they are exhibited chiefly on the main roads leading through the State, and some of their more important lateral branches. But it is here as every where else: the poverty of the soil in one spot is the natural result of its contributions to fertilize some others; and for every acre of poor land or sand barren in North Carolina, there is a corresponding diffusion of fertility and luxuriance.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The Croton Aqueduct.—This immense work almost the greatest ever undertaken in our country, is progressing rapidly. The work extends forty two miles through a rough and rocky country. The work has been divided into 96 sections—the last of which terminates at 144th street. Here the receiving reservoir is to be made—covering thirty acres. One hundred streets below this, there is to be a distributing reservoir, covering ten acres. This reservoir is 114 feet above tide water, and will carry water to the height of the Cupola of the City Hall near the Park, (N. Y.) The cost will not be far from $12,000,000 before the work is all completed, so that water can be received into the houses of the citizens. Nearly five millions of dollars have already been expended upon this work. About 400 men are now employed upon the work.

Land for Sale.



THE subscriber being desirous of disposing of part or all of his Land in this county, being within 4 or 5 miles of Charlotte, he will sell by lots from one hundred to eight or nine hundred acres, to suit purchasers. One reason for offering his Land for sale is that his sons are removed to the West and they are also desirous that I should accompany them. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to apply soon, as I am determined to sell. Bargains may be got by Cash, Negroes, or good Notes. No Land better timbered within the same distance of Charlotte, and for Meadows none equal, &c.

ISAAC CAMPBELL.

Sept. 30, 1839. 4t

N. B. One or two hundred dollars worth of Ditching done lately on the above land.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office in Charlotte, on the 1st of October.

A—D. Alexander, S. Arnold, A. Alexander, Alexander & Caldwell, Z. Alexander.

B—J. Brolly, J. Black, Mrs. M. Beatty, M. Briant, Wm. R. Berryhill, A. Barnett, L. Blackman, M. Beatty.

C—T. Circy, A. Caldwell, Mrs. M. A. Caldwell, C. Candiff, T. M. Carr, J. Cox, A. Clark, C. Cooper, A. P. Colvard, S. Combs.

E—Wm. Eger, D. Emerson.

F—J. C. Farror.

G—Mrs. S. Griffin, J. Glass, J. Garrison, H. Grundy, E. Groff.

H—Mrs. C. Hethinson, T. Houston, E. Hafler, J. Howell, R. G. Howard, E. Hutson, Col. Hoover, A. Harris, Houston, Stewart & Co.

J—J. Johnson.

K—M. Kennedy, T. Kirk, T. M. Kerns.

M—H. Martin, S. Michim, E. Mason, J. Monteith, E. M'Coy, J. M'Corcle, Capt. W. Monteith, H. M'Cauley, Mrs. C. M'Coy.

N—G. V. Nally, 3, A. Nooles, Miss M. C. Neagle, Miss M. Neely.

O—S. Orr, N. Orr, W. Overman.

P—Mrs. S. S. Peoples, J. P. Patterson, J. Y. Parks, T. B. Price, Wm. J. Polk, J. W. Patton, J. Price.

R—G. & U. Redden, C. H. Robinson, J. Robinson, T. & E. Rucker, C. Rolen, Mrs. P. Rouche.

S—Miss S. Scriven, Mr. B. Scriven, 2, S. Smith, Wm. Springs, F. Stafford, A. Stephens, C. Sterns, J. M. Spratt, J. Sharpe, A. Summers & Co. J. H. Smith.

T—G. A. Todd, Mrs. A. J. Taylor, S. H. Todd, B. Treleaso.

V—F. Vess.

W—J. Witherspoon, D. Williamson, J. Warford, Dr. Wm. White, T. Wood, Rev. S. Wait.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

Charlotte:

Thursday, October 3, 1839.

☞ *Democratic Meeting.*—It will be seen by reference to another column that the Democrats of Mecklenburg held their contemplated meeting on Saturday last. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Dr. Fox as Chairman and Dr. Orr and Wm. Alexander, Esq. Secretaries. After the Committee appointed to draft resolutions had retired, the Chairman began a eulogy on Wm. H. Haywood, of Raleigh, the individual whom they had selected to nominate as the Democratic Candidate for *Governor*. After he had finished, Col. Kerr said he would oppose the nomination of Mr. Haywood because he did not like his connexion, (the Chairman having stated that he was a brother-in-law to Gov. Dudley) and proposed nominating Jesse A. Dynum, he believing that his speech delivered in the last Congress had altogether eclipsed Mr. Haywood's services.—This did not seem to find much favor, for on the presentation of the resolution recommending W. H. Haywood, the Col. was as quiet as a lamb, thus showing that no opposition to the regular nomination was to be suffered. Wonder why delegates were not appointed to attend a Convention proposed to be held in Raleigh on the third Monday in December next, to nominate a Candidate for Governor. Dr. Fox addressed the meeting at considerable length. The *Dead Monster* and Nic Biddle came in for a proportionate share of the Dr.'s ire. That this speech may not be lost to the public a friend has promised us a short sketch of it, which will perhaps be given next week.

☞ Gen. Wm. R. Blount, of Beaufort county, has been recommended by a Democratic meeting held in that county on the 24ult., as a suitable person to be run as the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina. Gen. Blount is said to be a State-right man, and it is believed he has been brought out to conciliate Mr. Calhoun's friend and induce them to take sides with the Democrats. Another branch affair.

Dr. Hatch, near Columbia, advertises that he expects next spring to commence the manufacture of silk thread, and that he will at that time be prepared to purchase cocoons.

☞ *Vermont.*—It is stated that the Whigs will have in the Legislature on joint ballot 136 members, and the Loco Focos 121.

The venerable Matthew Carey died at his residence in Philadelphia on the 16th ultimo, in the 80th year of his age. It is thought his death resulted from injuries received by being thrown from a carriage a few weeks since.

Congressional Vacancy.—Hon. John P. Richardson, Representative from the Congressional District, composed of Lancaster, Chesterfield, Kershaw, and Sumter, (S. C.) has resigned his seat on account of ill health, and Writs of Election will shortly issue to fill the vacancy.

A majority of the Court of Inquiry that investigated the charges against Commodore Elliott have recommended that he be tried by a Naval Court Martial—Commodore Stewart dissenting.—*Phil. Paper.*

State Capitol.—We congratulate our fellow citizens throughout the State, on the prospect of a speedy completion of the new Capitol. It is every way worthy of the character and resources of the State. May the voice of *patriotism*, alone, be heard within its walls, and wise and virtuous legislation diffuse happiness and prosperity amongst the people!—*Raleigh Register.*

The Editor of the Raleigh Star announces to the Public, in his last number, that he has associated with himself in the Editorial department of that paper, Hugh M'Queen, Esq. a gentleman whose high reputation for talents, literary attainments and sterling Republican principles, is too well known and appreciated, both in and out of the State, to need commendation.—*Ral. Register.*

THE YELLOW FEVER.

New-Orleans.—The Epidemic has not abated either in malignancy or frequency.

Mobile.—This City is one great graveyard. In the last eleven days, 180 persons had been interred. The "Chronicle" of the 19th inst. cautions its absent citizens against returning too soon.

Augusta.—The accounts from this place are also discouraging. The deaths are not so numerous, because so few are left in the Town to suffer from its ravages. It is supposed that the population is reduced to about 1,000.

Charleston.—Here, the disease has nearly subsided, and the deaths so few as to excite but little alarm.

Scarcity of Money.—It is a practical commentary upon the hardness of the times, that more than *forty* Sheriffs are yet behind, in the settlement of their Public Accounts. That number will have to make their personal appearance at the Treasury Office in this City, with the *rhino*, between now and the first day of October ensuing, or be amerced in a heavy fine for their remissness. They will come in crowds, however, as the month draws to a close.—*Ral. Reg.*

A Fact to be Noted.—It is worthy of notice that *six* out of the nine packets which regularly ply between this port and New York and Philadelphia, are now discharging their cargoes at our wharves.—This is a circumstance which has never occurred before within the memory of our oldest merchant.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor:—In casting places the vote of *Lincoln County* against the School Law has been misconstrued into hostility against Education and some of our newspapers are laboring to convert it into political capital pretending that the Democrats of Lincoln are ignorant and love the bliss of being so. These slanderers borrowed their poetry for the occasion and drew on their imagination for their conclusions. This article has carried its dupes so far that they even quote the paragraphs of insolent scribblers in other states ridiculing and *daily* dishonor to old *North Carolina*. "It is a dirty bird which fouls its own nest."

But Mr. Editor the Democrats are not quite such fools as the Federalists think they are.—Though not so learned as some folks think themselves to be, the Democrats are sensible enough to see the great defects of a system and when they have done this they condemn and hold enough to vote accordingly. Now they are not the best friends of education who would deny that cause in the vortex of party politics. It will do harm to the cause in any way it can be fixed; and though I the polling list one of the ignorant Democrats, I wish to point out in my plain fashion, a few of the many objections to the law, which however have no application to the system itself—objections against the act of assembly, not against common schools, and good or bad they are the best grounds upon which most of the Democrats of Lincoln and Mecklenburg opposed the School Law. We are practical men and when a law is obviously framed that if it works at all, it will work unjustly, we think it is our duty to oppose that law however favourable we are to the system which that law professes to serve.

We are foolish enough to think that Internal Improvement was delayed and almost destroyed in North Carolina by a wrong beginning twenty years ago, and the true policy is not to hinder the cause of Common Schools in the same way. Our experience on the first subject should teach us caution if not wisdom upon the other.

The Federal papers know perfectly well that the Law alluded to is defective and very defective. That this defect is not the ordinary defect of all human schemes but which might. Already in the Counties which have adopted the school law, the attempt to push into practice has developed difficulties that the Democrats of Lincoln (fools as they were accounted in the Federal papers) foresaw, and for that very reason they would not sanction it. The fact is that the School Law is such a bungling affair that it would cost less to make a new one than to mend it and make this one do for use.

1. According to our notion whenever the State is to be *districted for schools* the districts ought to be laid off in a manner that the children can walk to the school house. It looks odd for the State to establish schools so far off from the poor that one half and more cannot send their children to it unless they keep a horse to carry them to it in the morning and bring them home at night! Every one knows that this is no favor to the poor man inasmuch as it costs more to keep *the horse*, than it would cost to pay the *tuition*. But a school district six miles square, will be so large that many of the children will be obliged to walk three or three and a half miles and more than half way *twice*. Though we have not the vanity to think that many of the poor will be benefited, and that is certainly desirable, still we did not see the justice of taxing one half of the poor men whose children could not reach the school houses for the purpose of supporting a school for the rest of the district both rich and poor!! It does not seem to be right to tax one half of the poor to educate the other half. It will be recollected that this Law is not confined in its operation to *real property!* That a poll tax viz. taxing on the head of every laborer in the State is also laid by this act. So the school law says. For it provides that the tax shall be levied on the *whole Taxes are!* And no exception is made in favor of the poor man who does not live near enough to send his children to the school!

2. We also had a notion that the number of school districts laid off in the Counties should correspond with the number of *children to be educated*. We know that the act establishing the *School Fund* provided that the *Fund* should belong to the counties according to the *white population*. This was done in 1825 because the more white *population* then is the more white *children* there will be, and we had sense enough to see that by having the districts *according to the inhabited territory* (as this school law directs) the old law 1825 would be violated. Fools as these Federalists think the Democrats to be they saw that by the School Fund law of 1825 the *least* which contains three fifths of the white population were entitled to three fifths of the literary or school fund; and that by this school law according to *inhabited territory*, we should get only one half!

Calculating this school fund to be three millions of dollars, the school law therefore takes away a large sum from the Western Counties. No less than three hundred thousand dollars!!! The inhabited territory of the west is not three fifths of the whole state but on the contrary very little more than *one fifth*. Let the partizan presses of the state and the noisy old Federalists of Mecklenburg make a party question of this Law if it suits them. They may learn that there are blows to receive as well as blows to give, and discover that the "Farmer's boys" of the west are not to be gulled out of $300,000 and paid off by abusing their Democratic fathers for refusing their assent to it.

3. The democrats had another notion about this law and that was that amongst the Counties it would operate (if at all) very harshly. That where the people were *poorest* they would be taxed *heaviest*. We did not think it was so intended but then we were called upon to vote upon this *act* not upon personal designs of its framers.—Perhaps we were wrong in this but it strikes me so still and if any of the Federalists will condescend to enlighten our minds on it we shall be more obliged than we are for their more taunts upon North Carolina! Take for example Ashe County and Jones County. Ashe County has a larger *territory* than Jones and a larger *white population*, viz: Ashe has about 354,000 acres Jones has about 195,000 acres. So that by this law there will be about 3 school districts in Ashe to 2 in Jones. Ashe will therefore have to raise a tax sufficient to support 3 schools, while Jones supports but 2. Ashe will have to support 6 to Jones 4 or 12 to 8, &c.

The tax is to be raised as provided by law in other cases. By the present tax laws, Ashe whose lands are nearly twice the quantity are of the same aggregate value with the lands of Jones County. But the other wealth of Jones County as appears by the tax list is 50 per cent greater than Ashe, yet this poor County has to raise the *larger* sum to carry on this school law.

Take another example, Robeson County contains 605,000 acres. Jones County contains 195,000 acres. The property in Jones is larger than that of Robeson, yet Robeson will have to tax her citizens *three times as high* as Jones to carry on this law. It may be ignorance in us, but the Democrats here do not believe that this is just.—It works so in other Counties. These two have been cited only to express my meaning by illustrating it.

4. Some of the Democrats have had a notion too that this school law was particularly unjust to the people of the West. When they have tax. es to pay it comes mostly out of their *lands* and themselves. The poll tax operates injuriously upon the *poorer* people in many respects. In this law specially so, on the people of the west as we see likely to see. I have not got the time nor the statistics to go into a detail of its operation County by County. But you'll see my idea by comparing Jones and Ashe again and Orange, with Robeson, &c. The white population of Jones is 2,300, of Ashe 6,360. Of course the white poll in Ashe are three times those of Jones. But Jones' population of slaves is 3,100, and Ashe population of slaves is 490, so of course the black polls in Ashe are only equal to one sixth of those in Jones.

It was apparent to some that the school law was to be mainly supported in the west by a tax on white laborers and in the East alone by a tax on property and the less property there is the heavier must be the tax on the poor. Robeson has a white population for example of 6,400, Orange has a white population also of 16,000. The former has lands more valuable and negroes more numerous and is altogether a richer County more people to pay it and more to pay taxes with. But by this actual law the *People of Robeson* must pay an aggregate amount to support schools *under it larger* than Orange. For the lands of Robeson cover more *square miles of territory* than Orange! Take the whole *east* and the whole *west* and the result is the same. This school law gives away to rich east Counties $300,000 that under the Literary Fund act of 1825 and ever since was vested in the *western* Counties that were less wealthy and more it taxes the people of the *west* to make up the deficiency. The democrats about here did not see the right of this thing and they doubt yet if People of the other Western Counties will approve it either when they come to get a clear sight of it.

Wealth does not contribute to educate the poor by such a system as this. No such thing quite entirely the "reverse." The poor have to contribute to educate themselves and to half the rich to educate their sons and daughters too.

5. But there are other objections against this budget of blunders.

The school law was submitted to the *people at the polls!* A proceeding unheard of *before* in North Carolina, and which is not entirely reconcileable to our notions of a *Representative Government!* It is ever so with men who have no real democracy to them. They will affect to have confidence in the people and make a show of consulting them without allowing to their wishes any substantial operation. Now why not consult the people *before* the law was to pass? Why declare that if *one county* assented to it the law should be in force there, no matter how a *majority* of the whole people voted! The Democrats of Lincoln and the largest portion of this county chose to deny their sanction to *any* such principle. I have not time to extend my views full on this point. But it is the very basis of a representative democracy that the Legislature is to pass laws, and the people vote, not on the *laws*, but upon the *Legislators!* This law was put to them in the lump—take all or none—take it so or not at all. The people could not amend it at the polls! The people could not strike out any thing or insert any thing! Our forefathers had not discovered this modern system of law making, I am sure, for I see no trace of it in our history.

When a Constitution is put to the people I understand it. I can see the necessity for it and no man doubts its propriety, but whoever heard before that, of the People at the polls of North Carolina voting on an *Act of Assembly?* Is it like a Constitution *unalterable*, except by another vote of the people? Then more care should have been taken to make this one practicable in its operation and just to all sections of the State. Is it to be thus any other law alterable by the General Assembly, when it was *trifling* with the people to call for their votes at all. For in the latter case the law is precisely the same whether a majority of the people vote for it or not.

Since writing the above we see that this School Law is peculiarly to taken one thing in one place and another thing in another. The respectable Board of Superintendents in Davie have proposed and have charts of views about their *consolidation of the 2d* and other counties have given it another. They cannot give to the school law the meaning proposed in Davie, without a disregard of the plainest words. Language cannot be plainer than this:

"The Superintendents, &c. shall proceed to divide their respective Counties into School Districts, &c. containing not more than 6 miles square, but having regard to the numbers of white children in each: Provided that no greater number of school districts shall be laid off in any County, than shall be equal to one [District] for every six miles square of *inhabited territory*."

It is positive and plain. The "number" in a County shall be determined by the "*inhabited territory*," not by white population, not by the number of children. There is no reference to the *children* except in respect to the *boundaries* of each district. The Davie Committee have stated what we think the *act ought* to have been but not what it is. Above are the words, let any one read for himself.

The other parts of this act which necessarily exclude the construction of the Davie Committee, I have no time to refer to at present if you had space for it.

But the County Committee cannot be too careful of their course in this regard, for if the Superintendents lay off a larger *number* of districts than will be equal to one for every six miles square, it will appear at the same time drawn from the Treasury. 2d. It increases the tax to be levied on the people. In case this shall be contrary to law (as it is) then the Governor cannot give his warrant to any of the School Districts of that county, for he has no course but to refuse the whole when there are too many districts. 3d. The tax laid on the citizens cannot be collected, for the power of the Court extends not beyond a right to levy 20 dollars for every *six miles square of inhabited territory*. Reflect for one moment and you will see that this is the true intent of the *law*.

I hope my hints may induce others to come forward who are more able to discuss this subject fully. Be that as it may, any honest man will see in all this some reasons besides hostility to Education for a larger portion of the Democrats of Mecklenburg and a majority of Lincoln voting against the "School Law."

A DEMOCRAT.

[We had promised to insert the above communication before we saw it and it was placed in our compositor's hands before we had time to peruse it, taking it for granted that it was a fair exposition of the School Law and free from party scurrility, or else we should have declined its publication.]

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

According to notice previously given, one of the largest and most respectable meetings of the Republicans of Mecklenburg that ever was seen in the County assembled at the Court House in Charlotte on Saturday the 28th of September, when Dr. Stephen Fox was called to the chair and Dr. J. T. J. Orr and Wm. Alexander, Esq. were appointed secretaries.

After the object of the meeting was explained by the chair, Dr. Charles J. Fox offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The friends of the Administration cannot permit this opportunity to pass, without congratulating themselves upon the recent, and most flattering triumphs of its principles. We have the gratifying assurance that the Republican party through the Union are aroused to a sense of their duty, and that the principles of Democracy are fast gaining that ascendancy to which they are so justly entitled. Notwithstanding which the friends of the Administration must know that this is not a time for relaxation in their efforts. That the contending party are exerting themselves in a degree commensurate with the magnitude of their cause; and that we must know by experience that the "price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

The President of the United States having professed to administer the government in the spirit of concession and compromise in which it was established, has adhered to his purpose with a firmness becoming the head of a great and free people. It was to have been expected that his untiring efforts to administer the Government, on principles dictated by the spirit and letter of the Constitution, would bring down upon him the denunciation and envy of the Federal party. Notwithstanding which you have seen the President of your choice successfully escalating against the combined efforts of Federalism and Abolitionism, and proudly and triumphantly sustaining the Democratic cause.

Resolved therefore, That we have unbounded confidence in the President of the United States, and that we would be recreant to our most vital interest were we to relax in our exertions to maintain in power an Administration who adheres to the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the election of Henry Clay whose unlimited construction of the Constitution, is at war with the best interest of the United States.

Resolved, That we believe the establishment of the Independent Treasury, and an entire disconnection of the Government from all banking corporations are essential to the peace, happiness and well being of our country at large.

Resolved, That we believe a National Bank unconstitutional, unnecessary and dangerous to the liberties of a free people.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Republican party of N. C. to unite upon a suitable candidate for the office of Governor in the ensuing election.

Resolved therefore, That this meeting nominate Wm. H. Haywood Jr. of Raleigh, a gentleman of high classical attainments, a sound and inflexible Republican, and sincerely devoted to the interest and welfare of his native state.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee to correspond with Mr. Haywood on the subject, and that his answer be published.

Whereupon, Gen. McLarry, G. W. Caldwell, Wm. Alexander, Esqs., Dr. J. T. J. Orr and Dr. Charles J. Fox, were appointed a committee of correspondence.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to our Democratic friends in other Counties of the State to meet, and respond to the nomination.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be inserted in the Charlotte Journal, and that Democratic papers throughout the state be requested to copy the same.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

STEPHEN FOX, *Chairman.*

J. T. J. ORR, } *Secretaries.*
WM. ALEXANDER. }

MARRIED

In this County, on the 26th ult. by Andrew Grier, Esq. Mr. DAVID BERRYHILL to Miss HANNAH M. daughter of Lewis Rodden.

Also, on the night of the same day and at the same place by William A. Lawing, Esq. Mr. ROBERT P. CLARK to Miss NANCY BEATY.

When David and Hannah in bonds were united,
And their *ails* and their *ends* they had happily *righted*,
Robert a swain, and a guest at the wedding,
Was pleased with the scene, and would fain put
his *head in*.
So Robert forthwith proposed to Miss Nancy,
That they *should be one* as she was his fancy,
So *at it they went*, the knot was soon tied,
And Robert sat down by Nancy his bride.

[Communicated.

Charlotte Female Academy.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 2nd Monday (7th) of October next, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. S. D. NYE HUTCHISON, whose high qualifications as an Instructress are already so favorably known to the public, as to render commendation unnecessary.

Besides the usual Literary Branches of Female Education, the course will embrace Music, Needle Work and Painting.

Terms of Tuition will be for

Spelling, Reading, Defining Words, &c.	$5 50
Elements of History, Geography and Emerson's 2d part of Arithmetic,	$10 50
History, Nat. Philosophy, Algebra, Chemistry, Botany, English Grammar, Parker's Exercises in Composition, Geography of the Heavens, Universal Geography, Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Watts on the Mind, and Evidences of Christianity,	$16 50
Music,	$24 00
French,	$10 00

☞ Board can be had in the Village on moderate terms.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
WM. DAVIDSON,
DAN ALEXANDER,
JOHN IRWIN,
WM. J. ALEXANDER,
JOSHUA D. BOYD,
H. B. WILLIAMS,
LEROY SPRINGS,
BRALY OATES, } *Trustees.*

Sept. 4, 1839. 46tf

☞ Mrs. HUTCHISON respectfully informs her friends that she has obtained a supply of new and beautiful patterns of work just from Paris, terms of instruction in which and other Ornamental Branches as follows:

Drawing and Painting in water colors per sess.		$10
Bonnah Painting,	do	10
Wax Fruit and Flowers,	do	5
Chenille and Silk Embroidery,	do	5
Schoodes, Moccoirs, Lamps, Mats, Screens and worsted work of all sorts,	do	5

Owing to unavoidable circumstances, Mrs. H. cannot be in Charlotte before the 14th October, therefore the Exercises of the School will not commence before that day.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Lincolnton, Sept. 12, 1839.

To the Colonels Commandant of the Regiments of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus:

YOU are hereby commanded to parade your Regiments, upon the following days, viz:

Col. Harry's Regiment to parade at Charlotte, on Tuesday the 12th day of November, equipped for a General Review.

Col. Walker's Regiment will parade on Tuesday the 19th day of November, at Charlotte, for a General Review likewise, equipped according to law.

Col. Cochrane's Regiment will also parade at Charlotte, on Tuesday the 19th day day of November, for a General Review, equipped according to law.

Col. Shitz's Regiment at Hunsucker's, on Thursday the 21st day of November, for a General Review, equipped according to law.

Col. Shimpoch's Regiment will parade at Concord on Saturday the 23d day of November, equipped for a General Review.

R. M. KINNEY,
Maj. Gen. of the 4th Division.

Maj. J. M. ROBERTS, *Aid-de-Camp.*
Col. A. MOTZ, *Division Inspector.*
Col. JAS. J. GRIER, *Division Quarter Master.*

NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 14th instant, at the house of the subscriber, the **Plantation** on which she lives, together with all the crop, consisting of

CORN, FODDER, HAY, OATS,
COTTON and WHEAT,
STOCK
OF
ALL KINDS.

Farming Tools, Smith Tools, Cotton Gin, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

LUCY DINKINS.

Oct. 1, 1839. 3

FOREST

WILL Stand the Fall Season at his own Stable in Charlotte.

P. C. CALDWELL,

Oct. 1, 1839. 6t

231069

POETRY.

BROKEN TIES—BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

The broken ties of happier days,
How often do they seem
To come before our mental gaze,
Like a remembered dream.
Amidst us such dismembered chain
In sparkling ruin lies;
And earthly hand can ne'er again
Unite those broken ties.

The friends, the loved ones of our youth,
They too are gone or changed,
Or, worse than all, their love and truth
Are darkened or estranged.
They meet us in the glittering throng,
With cold averted eyes;
And wonder that we weep their wrong,
And mourn our broken ties.

Oh! who in such a world as this,
Could bear their lot of pain;
Did not one radiant hope of bliss
Unclouded yet remain?
That hope the sovereign Lord has given,
Who reigns above the skies,
Hope that unites our souls to Heaven,
By faith's enlivening ties.

Each care, each ill of mortal birth,
Is sent in pitying love,
To lift the lingering heart from earth,
And spread its flight above.
And every pang that wrings the breast,
And every joy that dies,
Tells but to seek a purer rest,
And trust to better ties.

THE FAIREST LAND.

Tell me gentle traveller, they
Who has wandered far and wide,
Where the sweetest roses blow,
And the brightest rivers glide,
Say, of all those eyes hath seen,
Which the fairest land has been?"

"Lady, shall I tell thee where,
Nature seems most blest and fair,
Far above all climes beside?
'Tis where those we love abide,
And that little spot is best,
Which the loved one's foot hath pressed.
Though it be a fairy space,
With soft spreading in the place:
Though 'twere but a barren mound,
'Twould become enchanted ground.
With thee, you sandy waste would seem
The margin of Al Cawther's stream:
And thou couldst make a dungeon's gloom
A bower where new born roses bloom."

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRIZEL COCHRANE.

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION MOOR.

When the tyranny and bigotry of the last James drove his subjects to take up arms against him, one of the most formidable enemies to his dangerous usurpations was Sir John Cochrane, ancestor of the present earl of Dundonald. He was one of the most prominent actors in Argyle's rebellion, and for ages a settled gloom seemed to have hung over the house of Campbell, enveloping in a common ruin all who united their fortunes in the cause of its chieftains. The same doom encompassed Sir John Cochrane. He was surrounded by the King's troops—long, deadly, and desperate was his resistance but at length, overpowered by numbers he was taken prisoner, tried, and condemned to die upon the scaffold.—He had but a few days to live, and his jailor waited but the arrival of his death warrant to lead him forth to execution. His family and his friends had visited him in prison, and exchanged with him the last, long, heart yearning farewell. But there was one who came not with the rest to receive his blessing—one who was the pride of his eye, and of his house—even Grizel, the daughter of his love. Twilight was casting a deeper gloom over the gratings of his prison house, he was mourning for a last look of his favorite child, and his head was pressed against the cold damp walls of his cell to cool the feverish pulsations that shot through it like stings of fire, when the door of the apartment turned slowly on its unwieldy hinges, and his keeper entered followed by a young and beautiful lady.—Her person was tall and commanding; her eyes dark, bright, and tearless; but their very brightness spoke sorrow—of sorrow too deep to be wept away; and her raven tresses were parted over an open brow, clear and pure as the polished marble. The unhappy captive raised his head, and they entered—

'My child! my own Grizel!' he exclaimed and she fell upon his bosom.

'My father! my dear father!' sobbed the miserable maiden, and she brushed away the tear that accompanied the word.

'Your interview must be short, very short,' said the jailor, as he turned and left them for a few minutes together.

'God help and comfort thee, my daughter!' added the unhappy father, as he held her to his breast, and printed a kiss upon her brow.

'I had feared that I should die without bestowing my blessing on the head of my own child, and that stung me more than death;—but thou art come, my love—thou art come! and the last blessing of thy wretched father;'—

'Nay! forbear!' she exclaimed, not thy last blessing!—not thy last!—My father shall not die!'

'Be calm! be calm, my child!' returned he, 'would to heaven that I could comfort thee—My own! my own! But here is no hope—within three days and thou and all my little ones will be'—Fatherless—he would have said, but the words died on his tongue.

'Three days! repeated she, raising her head from his breast, but eagerly pressing his hand—'my father shall live!—Is not my grand father the friend of father Petre, the confessor and the master of the King, from him he shall beg the life of his son, and my father shall not die.'

'Nay nay, my Grizel,' returned he 'be not deceived, there is no hope—already my doom is sealed—already the King has signed the order for my execution, and the messenger of death is now on the way.'

'Yet my father shall not! shall not die!' she repeated, emphatically, and clasping her hands together.

'Heaven speed a daughter's purpose' she exclaimed; and, turning to her father, said calmly—'we part now, but we shall meet again.'

'What would my child?' enquired he eagerly, gazing curiously on her face.

'Ask not now, she replied, 'my father ask not now; but pray for me, and blessing.'

He again pressed her to his heart, and wept upon her neck. In a few moments the jailor entered, and they were torn from the arms of each other.

On the evening of the second day after the interview, we have mentioned a wayfaring man, crossed the drawbridge at Berwick, from the north, and proceeding down Marygate, sat down to rest upon a bench by the door of an hostelery on the south side of the street, nearly fronting where what was called the 'Main guard' then stood.—He did not enter the inn; for it was above his apparent condition, being that which Oliver Cromwell had made his head quarters a few years before, and where at some earlier period, James the Sixth had taken up his residence when on his way to enter on the sovereignty of England. The traveller wore a coarse jerkin, fastened round his body by leathern girdle, and over a small cloak, composed of equally plain materials. He was evidently a young man, but his beaver was drawn down, so as almost to conceal his features. In the one hand he carried a small bundle, and in the other a pilgrim's staff. Having called for a glass of wine, he took a crust of bread from his bundle, and after resting for a few minutes, rose to depart. The shades of night were setting in, and it threatened to be a night of storms. The heavens were gathering black, the clouds rushing from the sea, sudden gusts of wind were moaning along the streets, accompanied by heavy drops of rain, and the face of the Tweed was troubled.

'Heaven help thee, if thou intendest to travel far in such a night as this?' said the sentinel at the English gate, as the traveller passed him and proceeded to cross the bridge.

In a few minutes he was [illegible] doors of the wide [illegible] of Tweedmouth, which for [illegible] presents a desert of whins, furz, and [illegible] with here and there a single scattered [illegible] thick brushwood. He [illegible] toiled over the deep hill, braving the storm which now raged in wildest fury. The rain fell in torrents, and the wind howled as a legion of famished wolves, hurling its fearful and angry echoes over the heath. [illegible] the stranger pursued his [illegible], until he proceeded two [illegible] miles from Berwick, when, as if unable longer to brave the storm, he sought shelter amidst [illegible] and [illegible] bushes by the wayside. Nearly an hour had passed since he sought this imperfect refuge, and the darkness of the night and the storm had increased together, when the sound of horse's feet was heard hurriedly splashing along the road. The rider bent his head to the blast. Suddenly his horse was grasped by the bridle, the rider raised his head, and the traveller stood before him, holding a pistol to his breast.

'Dismount!' cried the stranger, sternly.

The horseman, astounded and stricken with fear, made an effort to reach his arms; but, in a moment, the hand of the robber, quitting the bridle, grasped the breast of the rider, and dragged him to the ground. He fell—but not before a struggle for several minutes remained scarcely [illegible].—The stranger seized the leathern bag which contained the mail for the north, and flung it on his shoulder, rushed across the heath.

Early on the following morning, the inhabitants of Berwick were seen hurrying in groups to the spot where the robbery had been committed, and were scattered in every direction around the moor, but no trace of the robbery could be obtained.

Three days had passed, and Sir John Cochrane yet lived. The mail which contained his death warrant had been robbed, and before another order for his execution could be given, the intercession of his father, the earl of Dundonald, with the king's confessor might be successful. Grizel now became almost his constant companion in his prison, and spoke to him words of comfort. Nearly fourteen days had passed since the protracted hope in the bosom of the prisoner became more bitter than his first despair. But even that hope, bitter as it was, perished. The intercession of his father had been unsuccessful—and a second time the bigoted and would be despotic monarch, signed the warrant for his death, and within a little more than another day that warrant would reach his person.

'The will of heaven be done,' groaned the captive.

'Amen!' returned Grizel, with wild vehemence, 'but my father shall not die.'

Again the rider with the mail had reached the moor of Tweedmouth and a second time he bore with him the doom of Cochrane. He spurred his horse to his utmost speed, he looked cautiously before, behind, and around him, and in his right hand he carried a pistol ready to defend himself.—The moon shed a ghastly light across the heath, rendering desolation visible, and giving a spiritual embodiment to every shrub. He was turning the angle of a straggling copse, when his horse reared at the report of a pistol, the fire which seemed to dash into its very eyes. At the same moment his own pistol flashed, and the horse reared more violently, and he was driven from the saddle. In a moment, the foot of the robber was upon his breast, who bending over him, and brandishing a short dagger in his hand, said, 'Give me thine arms, or die.'

The heart of the king's servant failed within him, and, without venturing to reply, he did as he was commanded.

'Now, go thy way,' cried the robber sternly, 'but leave me the mail—lest a worse thing come upon thee.'

The man therefore arose and proceeded towards Berwick, trembling; and the robber mounting the horse which he had left rode rapidly across the heath.

Preparations were making for the execution of Sir John Cochrane, the officers of the law waited only for the arrival of the mail with his second death-warrant, to lead him forth to the scaffold, and the tidings arrived that the mail had again been robbed. For yet fourteen days and the life of the prisoner would be again prolonged. He again fell on the neck of his daughter, and wept, and said—It is good—the hand of heaven is in this!'

'Said I not,' replied the maiden, 'and for the first time she wept aloud—'that my father should not die.'

The fourteen days were not yet past, when the prison doors [illegible] open, and the old Earl of Dundonald rushed to the arms of his son. His intercession with the confessor had at length been successful; and after twice signing the warrant for the execution of Sir John, which had so often failed of reaching its destination, the king had sealed his pardon. He had hurried with his father from the palace to his own home—his family were clinging around him, shedding tears of joy—and they were retreating with gratitude at the mysterious Providence that had twice intercepted the mail and saved his life, when a stranger craved an audience. [illegible] to be admitted—and [illegible] He was admitted, as we have before described, with the coarse jerkin, but his bearing was above his condition. On entering, he slightly touched his bonnet, but remained covered.

'When you have perused these,' said he, taking two papers from his bosom, 'cast them into the fire!'

Sir John glanced on them, started and became pale—they were his death warrants.

'My deliverer,' ejaculated he, 'how shall I thank thee—how repay the saviour of my life? My father; my children—thank him for me!'

The old earl grasped the hand of the stranger; the children embraced his knees; and he burst into tears.

'By what name,' eagerly inquired Sir John, 'shall I thank my deliverer?'

The Stranger wept aloud, and throwing his beaver, the ravens tresses of Grizel Cochrane fell upon the coarse cloak.

'Gracious heaven!' exclaimed the astonished and enraptured father—'my own child and preserver—how Grizel!'

HEAD QUARTERS,

Lincolnton, Sept. 19, 1839.

To the Colonels Commandants of the Regiments of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus:

YOU are hereby commanded to parade your Regiments, armed and equipped, [illegible] the following days, viz:

Col. Berry's Regiment to parade at Charlotte, on Tuesday the 19th day of November.

Col. Cochrane's Regiment at Charlotte, on the 19th day, likewise.

Col. Stitt's Regiment at Houston's, on Thursday the 21st day of November.

Col. Shimpoch's Regiment at Concord, on Saturday the 23d day of November.

Col. Wallace's Regiment at Concord on Saturday the 23d likewise, for a general review.

R. M. EDNEY,
Maj. Gen. of the 4th Division.

GALLIGAN'S PILLS,

The most popular remedy in the South and West for the cure of

FEVER AND AGUE.

THE Proprietors do not pretend that these Fever and Ague Pills will cure all diseases, but they do say, and have satisfied thousands that in Fever and Ague, if used according to directions for a fair period of treatment, will effect a speedy and certain cure. I have sold over one hundred boxes and warranted them to cure, and if they fail to stop the disease the money to be refunded, and they failed in but a few cases to cure.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

I have been appointed Agent for the Lexington Manufacturing Company for the sale of their Bale Yarn, and have on hand 2,000 lbs. which I will sell low for cash only, wholesale or retail. I believe it to be superior to any yarn I have ever sold.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 25, 1839. 1*f*

Valuable Stand for a Tavern

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, (if not previously sold at private sale,) on Tuesday, the 29th of October next, being Tuesday of the County Court, that valuable Tavern Stand in Charlotte, on Main-street, a few doors East of the Court House, formerly occupied by Capt. J. R. Neely and now in the occupancy of Mr. Jas. Robinson. A further description is not deemed necessary, as those wishing to purchase will want to examine the property. Terms made liberal and made known on the day of sale.

WM. N. SPEARS.
ALLISON FLEMING.

Sept. 24, 1839. t5

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, the 16th of October next, all the property belonging to the estate of Sarah Haynes, dec'd. consisting of a **Tract of Land** on the waters of Paw Creek, containing about 200 acres, with a prospect of a Gold Mine on said land. If any person wishes to purchase they would do well to examine the premises.

—ALSO—

ONE NEGRO MAN

CORN, FODDER, HAY and OATS,

HORSES,
COWS,
AND
HOGS,

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

besides a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms made known on the day of sale.

WILL. COOK,
DAVID C. HAYNES, } *Executors.*

Sept. 20, 1839. t3

Wanted,

A N Apprentice to the Carpenter's Trade. A boy about 16 or 17 years of age, of steady and industrious habits from the country, will meet with a good situation. None need apply but such as come well recommended.

D. KESTLER.

Sept. 20, 1839. 1*f*

Land for Sale.

A [illegible] part of the Revolutionary Land, lying in Providence Township, on the waters of McAlpine's Creek, known as the Wadsworth Tract, containing 300 Acres, 50 of which is cleared, the balance woodland. Any person wishing to purchase can examine the land by calling on me.

JNO. W. POTTS.

Sept. 13, 1839. 4*3f*

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER

INFORMS his patrons and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

at the stand formerly occupied by Alexander & Jamison, where he will be happy to receive the orders of his friends.

He flatters himself that by strict attention to business, he will continue to receive a share of the liberal patronage enjoyed by the late firm. GOOD STYLE warranted in all cases.

Sept. 6, 1839.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Williams & Boyd is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to said firm either by Note or Book Account are requested to come forward without delay and make payment to J. D. Boyd, who is authorized to collect the debts—and who will not give much indulgence. We tender our thanks to our customers for the liberal support in which they have encouraged us.

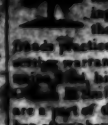
H. B. WILLIAMS.
J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, Aug. 17, 1839. 4*6f*

P. S. The business will be carried on in future by the undersigned who wishes his friends to call and settle.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

50,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis for Sale.



THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of the valuable Trees (for feeding the silk worm) for the fall. As there has been and still is the many persons [illegible] upon the speculating, the subscriber warrants those now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from [illegible] Smith, of Baltimore, nine years ago and are a part of the tree that that gentleman has spoken of so highly in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and being now acclimated is preferable to those lately introduced into the countries. It will thus be cultivated by myself the present year and every care will be taken to render the trees good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the same. As the Tree is in great demand [illegible] persons should [illegible] obtaining it this year, [illegible] would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointments a regular list will be kept and this advertisement discontinued so soon as the number above named is taken up. The subscriber will also make arrangements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now fed. The eggs will be fed exclusively upon the Morus Multicaulis. All communications by mail, must be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

Nov. 20, 1839. 43*6f*

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the trees while growing and judge for themselves.

THE CAUSE OF BILIOUS COMPLAINTS AND A MODE OF CURE.—A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the proposition of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstructions. On the inferior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, by which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand, an overabundance of bile, causes frequent nausea in the stomach; and when promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic functional, organic or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard; as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar substance to the digestive organs.

The approaches of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing disorganization of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art, yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxism, a period when the most effectious assistance may be given, by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

The mineral medicines often prescribed in these diseases, although they may effect a temporary cure, at the same time create an unhealthy state of the blood, and consequently tend to promote a return of the very disease which they are employed to cure. It is then by the use of purgatives, exclusively formed of vegetable compounds, which, possessing within themselves no deleterious agencies, which decomposition, combination, or alteration can develope or bring into action; and therefore capable of producing no effect, save that which is desired—that a safe remedy is found.

The LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have proved to be the most happy in their effects in cases of bilious diseases, of any purely vegetable preparation ever offered to the public. If the stomach is foul, they cleanse it by exciting it to throw off its contents; if not, they pass to the duodenum without exciting vomiting or nausea to the stomach; stimulating the neighboring viscera, as the liver and pancreas, so as to produce a more copious flow of their secretions into the intestines; stimulating the exhalent capillaries, terminating in the inner coat, which an increased flow of the useless particles of the body, foreign matters, or retained secretions, are completely discharged.

For sale wholesale and retail by the proprietor, WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway—to whom all letters relative to the Medicines or Orders must be directed.

☞ The Good Samaritan, explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, may be had gratis at the office 375 Broadway.

This above medicines are for sale in Charlotte by

T. J. HOLTON, *Agent.*

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Osmond & Crittenden in this city has been dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and close the same by Notes or Cash—and those having claims will please present them for settlement.

CHARLES OVERMAN.
CARTER CRITTENDEN.

August 15, 1839. 46*4f*

Encourage Domestic Manufactures.

THE Subscribers having purchased the property and entire interest in the Stock of Charles Overman of the firm of Overman & Crittenden, would most respectfully inform their Friends and the public generally that they intend carrying on the

Coachmaking Business

in all its various branches, at the Old Stand. They have in their employ first rate hands, a large and well seasoned lot of timber, and with their own experience in the Business, both having worked, and one of the subscribers having been in the business for the last 15 or 20 years at the North, we believe with the advantages we have we can Manufacture work equal if not superior to any done in this section of country, and be enabled to sell it lower. We solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. All kinds of REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

CARTER CRITTENDEN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, Aug. 30, 1839. 46*4f*

Gold Mine for Sale or Lease.

THE subscriber having just opened a very promising *GOLD MINE*, six miles south east of Charlotte, offers it for sale or lease. Any person wishing to buy or lease a Gold Mine, would do well to call and see the prospect. There are several veins opened and [illegible] on the hill to be seen with from one to two penny-weights per bushel. There is thirty or forty acres of a ridge of land.

JAS. B. KENNEDY.

Aug. 31, 1839. 46*4f*

Equity Sale.

BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity, on Monday the 14th day of October next, I will sell, at the Court-house in Charlotte, all the Lands and Gold Mines, bought by John Pegram, Henry Blundell and others, from the heirs and representatives of Maj. Jonathan Harris, dec'd. and well known as the Harris Mine Six months Credit will be given by the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

By order of Court.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

Mecklenburg Co., N. C. Sept. 3, 1839. 6*w*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1839.

Milly Edmonston, } Petition for Divorce and
vs Alimony.
Thomas Edmonston. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Thomas Edmonston, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal, that the said Thomas Edmonston appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Cabarrus, at the court house in Concord, on the 3rd Monday in February, 1840, and answer or said petition will be heard ex-parte and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, A. J. Shankle, Clerk of our said Superior Court, at Concord, the 2d Monday in August, A. D. 1839, and the 64th year of American Independence.

A. J. SHANKLE, *C. S. C.*
R. KIRKPATRICK, *D. C.*

Price adv. $10. 3m

FEVER AND AGUE.—TO MY FRIENDS IN THE WEST, and particularly those who have used the *LIFE MEDICINES* in treatment of *FEVER AND AGUE*.

It is but a short time since these Medicines have been introduced in the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is "common excuse among" regular practitioners a when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that Fever and Ague is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In Fever and Ague the *LIFE MEDICINES* not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine of much if treatment extant, for fever and ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive in its happy effects as *MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.*

For further particulars of the above medicine see MOFFAT'S GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

☞ All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters, or box of Pills.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS STEPHEN PEE and his son CHARLES J. PEE having associated themselves in the Practice and Medicine, offer their services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. The former may be found at his residence, 1½ miles from Charlotte, and the latter at his shop in the village, formerly occupied as a law office by the said Stephen L. Smith.

June 13, 1839. 46*6f*

N. B. All those indebted to the concern by Note or Book Account are requested to make immediate payment. STEPH. PEE.

French Burr Millstones For Wheat, and [illegible] for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones by Messrs. Eppens & Morris, Manufacturers of the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me on this place. We warrant the mill stone to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

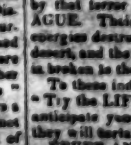
C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, June 13, 1839. 46*6f*

Refer to
J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. WILL. R. NEAL.

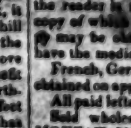
P. S. All other kind of Cabinetting or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

Five Dollars Reward



FOR the apprehension and delivery of *MINERVA*, a servant apprentice girl who absconded from the subscriber's residence in Salisbury, on the 4th inst. She is about 15 years of age of the negro cast, has a forbidding down cast look when spoken to. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring said apprentice girl. I will give a reward of $10 for evidence that will convict any person who has aided her in absconding or harboring her contrary to Law. JOHN M. HAPPOLDT.

Charlotte, Sept. 3, 1839. 46*6f*



HENRY R. WILLIAMS has just received a supply of the **MATCHLESS SANATIVE**—All those afflicted with Consumption, Coughs, and Palpitation of the Heart, Diseased Lungs, &c., will call and supply themselves—price $2.50 a phial—Cash only.

Sept. 1, 1839. 44*6f*

FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.—Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and to warm and humid climates, frequently renders every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the patient; and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other complaints. Marsh miasmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a removal from very slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a *permanent cure of Fever and Ague*, though to *relieve* the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTER'S have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a POSITIVE AND RADICAL CURE of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. MOFFAT that the LIFE MEDICINES are the only medicines that will THOROUGHLY effect a removal of the most jealous and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and promising portion of our country—men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the outposts of our settlements the most gentle or mechanical experience was in the crowded cities and towns of the older states, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new home dragging out a weary life; at last to sink, under some one or to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the FEVER AND AGUE. Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their El Dorado becomes a desert, and the word of promise, sends to the ear, is broken to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. MOFFAT would say—"Try the LIFE MEDICINES, and you will yet anticipate your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health."

FEVER AND AGUE is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combated at every stage. Seldom fatal of itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the manifestation of disease Nature is unable, unassisted, to resist the inroad. The Life Medicines, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life, and strength.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the reader is referred to the Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may be obtained of the different agents who have the medicine for sale.

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WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—SEPTEMBER 1[illegible]

Brandy, Peach,	50 a 6[illegible]	Feathers,	[illegible]
do Apple,	50 a 6[illegible]	Iron,	[illegible]
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Molasses,	[illegible]
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Nails, cut,	[illegible]
Bale Rope,	9 a 12	Sugar, brown,	[illegible]
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Sugar & Lump,	12 a 20
Cotton,	10 a 12	Salt,	75 a 90
do Bagging,	16 a 20	do in sacks,	90 a 2[illegible]
Corn,	75 a 80	Wheat,	60 a [illegible]
Flaxseed,	81 a 91½	Whiskey,	[illegible] 50
Flour,	6[illegible] a 8½	Wool,	17 a 20

CHERAW—SEPTEMBER 30.

Bacon,	11 a 13	Iron,	85 a 90
Beeswax,	15 a 25	Lard,	12½ a 13
Bagging,	16 a 25	Molasses,	45 a 50
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,	50 a [illegible]
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	85 a 5½
Cotton,	9 a 12	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	87½ a 91	Salt, in sacks,	92½ a 95
Flour,	95½ a 97	do bushel,	91 a [illegible]
Feathers,	40 a 50	Tallow,	10 a 12

COLUMBIA—SEPTEMBER 14.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	90 a 91
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	50 a 60
Bacon, round,	13 a 14	Iron, Sweden,	96 a 7
Butter, country,	18 a 25	do English,	95 a 6
Cotton,	00 a 00	Lard,	13 a 15
Mackerel,	9[illegible] a 12	Molasses, Cuba	45 a 50
Flour, country,	8½ a 9½	do. N. O.	50 a 60